

SATURDAY NIGHT

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We shall commence next week the publication, in four or five instalments, of a very remarkable narrative entitled "I Was Hitler's Buddy," and consisting of reminiscences by a Bohemian workman, Reinhold Hanisch, who was an intimate associate of the present Fuehrer in his days of desperate poverty in a Vienna municipal lodging-house. Hanisch was arrested in Vienna in 1936, after it had become known that he was seeking a publisher for these memoirs; and some time later it was announced that he had died in prison from a sudden attack of pleurisy. The memoirs are of the highest psychological interest.

We shall also publish in next week's issue several studies of Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, and one of Their Majesties and the Princesses together, by the famous British camera artist Marcus Adams. These portrait studies, taken in the home surroundings at Buckingham Palace (one of them shows the Princesses practising at their piano studies), are of great beauty and entirely free from the conventional stiffness of royal photographs.

The Albania Seizure

IT IS only the assumption that Italy is to all intents and purposes an "enemy power" that causes the Albania incident to loom so large in our view of world problems. Unfortunately that assumption cannot be dismissed lightly. There is too much to suggest that the totalitarian powers will eventually make demands which cannot, and which they know cannot, be consented to by the democracies. All that we can say is that we do not yet know positively that such will be the case; we certainly do not know that it will not be.

As a pure matter of international morals, the Albania incident would not have been entitled to anything like the scare headlines that it received as a matter of a change in the naval power situation in the Mediterranean and in the military situation of Greece and Turkey. The Albanians are no doubt admirably devoted to liberty; but nobody would claim that they are highly addicted to the preservation of peace and order. They occupy a territory which has long been internationally recognized as important to the strategic security of Italy; the Conference of Ambassadors made this point quite clear in its 1921 refusal to recognize any important claims for changes in the Albanian boundaries. In 1927 they entered into a close defensive alliance with Italy. Their finances have long been under Italian control, and but for Italian support they would have been unable to resist the encroachments of Yugoslavia.

Even as a matter of naval strategy, it seems inevitable that in any major struggle in the Mediterranean, the Albanian ports would have come immediately under the control of the Italian fleet; the British and French could hardly have protected them, and the Paris-inspired Yugoslavs, attacking from the land side, could not have reached anywhere near the coast. The gain to Italy from her immediate seizure of Albania seems therefore very slight, and it involves a severe shock to her relations with the Moslem world in general; so that there is considerable reason to suspect that the move was made chiefly for political effect in Italy, to distract attention from the withdrawal of the demands against France. The Italians practically had possession of the country at the end of the Great War, and have ever since resented the diplomatic policies which caused their retirement, so that the act of repossession, even if leading in the end only to the establishment of a puppet Albanian government, affords a considerable sentimental satisfaction.

Whatever Is Is Worst

IT IS difficult enough to devise and carry on a foreign policy for Canada as things are, as Mr. King and Dr. Manion we are sure would agree; but it is nothing to what it would be if such a policy had to be devised and carried on to suit the Winnipeg Free Press. The Free Press thinks that Canadians will not "experience much zeal in going to war" if there is another Munich Conference about Poland and it breaks down. Such a war might well have no better motivation than "prestige and national self-esteem," and "a more important principle would have to be invoked" if Canada is to be enthusiastic. That principle "is to be found in the Covenant of the League of Nations" and can be found nowhere else. The Free Press is dogmatic on that point.

The idea seems to be that Canada must never go to war except in support of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is a good way of staying out of war, for there is now no Covenant which could rally a corporal's guard of non-Canadian troops to support it, and Canada is in no position to declare and fight a

Covenant war all by herself. But it seems to beg the question whether there may not, in the absence of any Covenant that anybody else will fight for, be other possible wars that Canada ought, for her own interest and her own safety, to participate in. It is no doubt nice, when one enters into a war, to feel that one is doing so from the highest possible motives; but to assume that there are no high motives for wars except the League Covenant, and that all wars undertaken for the League Covenant would necessarily have been highly-motivated, seems to us to be going beyond the facts.

We suspect that what is really bothering the Free Press is the fact that Canada will be at war, when next she is at war, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and not as a member of the League. The Free Press has a low opinion of the Commonwealth, and particularly of that Government which, in matters of war and peace, exercises a dominant influence over its policies. But we have a dim suspicion that the Free Press's comparative confidence in the League is largely due to the fact that the League, as a war-making body, does not exist. If it did exist and undertook to say to Canada that it was her duty to go to war with somebody, we fancy the Free Press would find reasons for not experiencing much "zeal" and for alleging that there was too much "prestige and national self-esteem" about the motives of its dominant nations.

What the Schools Are For

CONTEMPLATION of the illustrated pages of the daily newspapers of Toronto and various other Canadian cities at the present season of the year leads us to wonder, probably without much justification, whether the public, collegiate and vocational schools can be doing very much besides imparting instruction in the art of dramatic performance. Perhaps this is not exactly the way to put it, for there is no evidence that all the pupils in these schools are doing the performing. But there is no doubt that a great number among them are performing, and are doing it on a scale, and with an enthusiasm, which must considerably diminish their capacity for learning the other subjects for which the taxpayers make provision.

We do not know exactly what to think about all this business. We are strongly in favor of anything that will induce the rising generation of Canadians to enunciate the English (or French) language more carefully and correctly, to stand and walk more gracefully, and to overcome any excessive shyness about appearing before an audience. But when we read in the daily press that "the atmosphere of many schools

has been electric during the past week as students rehearsed for annual dramatic productions," and that "the familiar test tubes, rulers, maps and text books were set aside for grease paint, back-drops, props, curtains, and terms such as 'up-stage', 'down-stage' and 'louder, please'" we begin to wonder whether there is any connection between all this and the fact that the rising generation do not seem as good as we should like to see them on grammar, punctuation, spelling, the correct addition of long columns of figures, and other very useful accomplishments. But of course we must not lose sight of the fact that they are having a great deal of fun. That should prevent the taxpayers from getting restive.

How to Buy Health

IN A recent magazine article the Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Health of British Columbia, and author of some of the most advanced public health legislation in the Dominion, makes the interesting statement that Canadians spend at least \$15 per head on "doctors, drugs, hospitals, dentists and other health services," and that the addition of another \$5, wisely expended, to this total would provide us with "a reasonably adequate health service for the Canadian people." Nor would this \$5 represent in the long run any real addition to our expenditures, since it would result in the saving of much that is now lost (and in no way represented in the \$15) in the form of diminished economic ability due to invalidism.

The individual Canadian will not make this additional expenditure, and if he did he would not make it on the right things. The place where medical care is most needed and would do the most good is in the families of the poorer classes. Their sickness incidence is vastly above that of the middle classes and the well-to-do, and the reason is simply that they cannot bring themselves to undertake any expenditure for medical care until it is unavoidable, by which time much of the good which such care could effect is no longer possible. "Only the members of our upper income group, say 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Canadians at the outside, can buy private medical care without serious difficulty." As one result of this situation our medical profession, which Dr. Weir estimates as about adequate numerically to our needs, is obliged to perform a vast amount of work without any remuneration, and contains many members who can get so little work of a remunerative kind that they are unable to make even a decent living.

Difficult as are the problems that it raises, the case for a public provision of adequate medical ser-

vice for those who cannot possibly be expected to pay for it is a very strong one. The community is already fairly generous towards such cases as require hospitalization, but many illnesses should be dealt with before they reach the hospital stage and many never reach it at all. Dr. Weir has rendered a public service by stating the problem in a popular and practical manner.

The Hustings of Hastings

WEDNESDAY, April 5, was a red letter day, or perhaps a black letter day, in the history of the hustings of Hastings, Ont. The city of Belleville is the county seat and a well-known centre of United Empire Loyalists, Conservatives, and old cheese. Maybe we should mention the old cheese first, but that you may judge for yourself.

The district has been fairly sizzling of late with Mr. George McCullagh's brave words on leadership, government, excessive taxation, unemployment and welsh rarebit. Here was an opportunity to show the country at large that South Hastings, at any rate, was determined to have government by the people and for the people.

A number of candidates presented themselves, nobody had done any canvassing (they said), each candidate made a brave speech that went in one ear of each delegate and out the other, and good material was there in plenty. One candidate was a lawyer

↑ THE TITLE PICTURES ↓

RUSSIA today holds the key to the world situation and possibly to the security of the democracies as Britain abandons her long reluctance toward an alliance with the Soviet State. The Russian infantryman of today (LEFT ABOVE) is a much more efficient soldier than his 1914 counterpart. RIGHT, part of the famous parachute corps, brought to its highest development in the U.S.S.R. The task of these troops, armed with light machine guns, is to drop on the enemy from above and attack from the rear. On Page 2 of this issue Col. Fraser Hunter, M.P.P., deals with Russian policies; his contention is that the world's attention should be focussed on the Orient.

with an excellent war and civil record. One was a doctor with a similar record. One was a mayor who has been quoted from coast to coast for his daring utterances on major problems along Leadership League lines.

All three went into the discard right away, and the 286 delegates loudly applauded and chose as their standard-bearer Mr. George Stokes, a retired farmer and life-long Conservative. There appears to be nothing wrong with Mr. Stokes, and we are all for him, but we were very much interested in his selection, because he apparently has what it takes, and what is that? And how is the Leadership idea taking root? Here is the answer. All candidates for political honors please take note.

Mr. Stokes' father was a defeated Conservative candidate many years ago. Mr. Stokes himself was almost chosen provincial Conservative candidate about twenty-five years ago. For sixteen years he served faithfully as Township Clerk of Rawdon. About seven years ago he was appointed Sheriff of Hastings County by the Conservative party, but when the Liberal party came into power about two years later he was replaced by a good Liberal as is the custom in these and other parts. Mr. Stokes has never fooled his time away with property, manufacturing, Chamber of Commerce, problems of the day, or with anything other than the Conservative party. Do the Conservatives of Hastings really expect him, if elected, to forget party and work for the common good?

This Happy Breed of Men

WE THINK there is a lesson for Canadians, or at any rate for those of them who share the English idea of freedom, in the eloquent plea of Arthur Bryant in a recent *Illustrated London News* against the seizure by the Air Ministry, for barrack purposes, of a huge slice out of the very heart of an English estate which has been in the hands of the same family for over 350 years, and which had been dedicated under the Planning Act by its owner to be kept as agricultural land in perpetuity. Mr. Bryant thinks that this is a violation of the very thing which alone

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE HESITATE to link Japan and Quebec, but we can't help observing that each took advantage of the world's absorption in the European crisis,—Japan seizing French islands in the Pacific and Quebec banning the film version of Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights".

The good old days were those in which all that the world had to fear was the spread of communism.

Those funny looking things in the basement are the tulip bulbs you should have planted last fall.

We are beginning to suspect that the "Stop Hitler" movement won't be effective until it resolves itself into a bullet.

We suspect that what is most dangerous in government control of radio is not monopoly but monotony.

Question of the Hour: Are we going to Europe this summer at our own or the government's expense?

It is becoming more and more evident that there won't be any enduring peace for the world until the International Situation is listed in the advertising columns under "Situations Vacant".

The palm for patriotism must go to the local resident who has just moved his family to a house situated on the route of the King's procession.

Observation of the day: If he really likes her new hat, he is still in love with her.

The best picture magazine, remarks Oscar, is still the seed catalogue.

QUIZ OF THE WEEK

Question: Define Canada.

Answer: A large tract of land entirely surrounded by a railway problem.

Ex-King Zog of Albania describes Hitler and Mussolini as "madmen". We don't know the medical term for their particular form of insanity, but we note that it is characterized by frequent seizures.

An old-fashioned Spring might be defined as one in which you watched the crocuses instead of the headlines grow.

In Utopia, too, you will be able to read a newspaper dispatch without the uneasy wonder as to what propaganda bureau it emanated from.

The great enigma of our era for future historians to ponder on: how we could find money for guns when we couldn't find it for houses.

Esther says she's kept very busy these days writing sympathetic notes to her favorite radio commentator telling him to keep cool, that she's sure everything will blow over once again.

Russia Now Key to the Problem of World Adjustment

BY F. FRASER HUNTER

THE fulcrum of world politics has shifted to the Pacific. No longer need the little broker boys of Bay Street (substitute if you choose Wall, St. James, Lombard) worry about Hitler's or Mussolini's speeches. For many months the market going will be good.

On the 1st June, 1934, the present writer published a warning that the next world war would come out of Asia. In spite of, and yet because of, Munich, those dreams have now come true. For a year, perhaps longer, we need fear no bombs on London or Toronto, for the forces that must precipitate Armageddon have rolled away off into Asia. Russia has definitely stepped into the picture.

There is an erroneous idea prevalent that vital world events began at Munich. The wheels of the war chariots of these days were grinding swiftly even during the last mass massacre. Versailles oiled and greased them; intervention in Siberia in 1918 and Japan's 1921 Twenty-one Demands on China tried them out. Manchukuo, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, Munich, Czecho-Slovakia, and now Danzig test them for the semi-final which in short months will bring on a world conflagration.

LET us briefly review what has happened since Versailles "Balkanized a cordon of economic helplessness from the Mediterranean to the North Pole" (words written by the writer in 1919) by creating Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, etc., largely out of ribs from Russia's side. We all remember Russia, cold-shouldered, was not invited to the Munich party! Notwithstanding her recent violent Purge, Russia might perhaps have fulfilled her obligations to France regarding Czecho-Slovakia, but she knew very well that neither France nor Britain would fight for the Czechs by destroying Hitler and all his works, because such action would take them out of the frying pan of Nazism and dump them into the fire of Communism or Chaos.

The history of Russia has been a series of thrusts, alternately to the West and to the East, until today she covers one-sixth of the Globe. Soviet Russia in this respect is no different from the Empire of the Czar. When Trotsky and Lenin burnt their fingers in their 1919 effort to absorb Poland, they found their country dismembered of hundreds of miles of territory even up to Brest-Litovsk. Following history they looked Eastward for a Communist world heaven. Pulled up short by British and Persian troops in their attempt to bolshevize Afghanistan and India, they organized Chiang Kai-shek's victories and, under Borodin's advice, all but unified a Communist China. Since Chiang Kai-shek ran true to form, with deep respect for the "general business" of the China of the time, and like all Chinese generals, preferred to stabilize the interests of his wife's Soong family by helping himself to the fruits of victory rather than go holy-grailing in a lean Communist cause, Russia was compelled to turn her face once more to the West.

FEELING the need of something more substantial than the outmoded theories of Karl Marx, and not being Wahabis who abhor ritual in their worship of the One God, Russia looked Westward for fat loans for the Five Year Plans as well as social amenities for the now white-collared commissars at the palatial tables of Geneva. When Collective Security and the League of Nations went the way of all pacifist theories, Russia again began to look toward the East, where their old friend and enemy Chiang had just joined up with Chinese Communists to drive out Japanese invaders.

This situation looked good to a now thoroughly purified Russian Army afire for the first time in Russian history with real nationalistic zeal for the defense of its Russian fatherland. Never again could Russian youth be sold out to a German or any other Western capitalistic ogre. Russia envisaged four hundred million fellow Chinese Communists marching with her to the final discomfiture of the hosts of Imperial Japan. Russia was no longer peeved over Munich. Hitler, Mussolini, could now be trusted to scotch for good the bugbear of Western capitalistic attack on Holy Russia in the West, for Munich had been a blessing in disguise. Munich turned Hitler loose upon Central Europe, the Balkans and the Danube Valley, to work out right at home the "Kultur" of eighty-three million Germans.

STALIN was fairly safe in thinking the two Western "Axis" groups would guard his rear while he moved his hosts off into Asia. He knew "one was scared and the other dastard." France did not like repeating Chemin des Dames attacks upon the Siegfried Line any more than Germany wanted a repetition of the Somme and Verdun by tackling the Maginot fortifications.

To make quite sure of keeping the two groups snarling and fearing each other, Stalin in a colossal deal with Germany now trades cotton, manganese, oil and other "raw" for German machinery for the Third Five Year Plan of industrialization. In the past few weeks, she gets her feet commercially and in a friendly way under the table with Italy, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and in a big way, with the Poland which France and Britain were so frightened about on April Fool's Day.

Russia is perfectly neutral in the West, for she knows the key to the world is at Lake Baikal, which with the biological superiority of four hundred million Chinese she hopes forever to make safe for all good Communists. Meantime she keeps her powder dry by setting school boys on their holidays building a Stalin line of her own on her Western rear.

JAPAN and Russia have for years been "trying the dog" of their armies on each other, and Japan her navy upon U.S.A., Britain and France. Blows have all but come to war, but not quite, for things were too ticklish in the West, or, in both cases, dangerous internally. Russia had her Purge in hand—it is now over. The Japanese civilian and navy believed in right-little tight-little Islands with their fisheries stretching from the North Pole to the Philippines and Australia. The army thought only in continents and conquest of man power, with the Japanese Western Front stretched from the Urals to the Himalayas. Japan had a compromised purge and went back to spreading the boons of Japanese civilized "salvation" through the bomb and the plane upon the Chinese up to the Burmese Border. Munich, Japan thought, finished the French in Saigon and



the British in Hong Kong and Singapore. Her navy seized Hainan, her army Canton, while her air force warned France to stop arming Chinese through Yunnan or take the consequences. A projected deal with Siam puts the Singapore naval base in jeopardy.

Australians meantime shiver at the knees as they look out over the ocean, for every wisp of smoke over the horizon may be a Japanese battleship, and it generally is. The Commonwealth, knowing Japan does not "mean maybe," retorts with a three billion dollar budget for air forces, and hopes to high heaven she will have time to make and man them. Anthony Eden broadcasts warnings across the seas, while Sir William Wiseman puts the fear of alien man into the New Zealanders.

Canada, full of loyalty, and beginning to be alarmed, makes speeches, buys a couple of semi-obsolete gunboats (which Tommy Church says are

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

ABOVE, this is the heart of Russia, the famous Red Square in Moscow. On the extreme right, the Kremlin, headquarters of the Soviet administration and in the background, St. Basil's Cathedral, now a museum. In the right foreground, Lenin's tomb, the No. 1 Soviet shrine, with a long queue of visitors to the capital awaiting admission. BELOW, Russia has a navy, of unknown potency. This young gunner from the Amur fleet is typical of the Soviet citizens who man the defences today.

Top photograph courtesy Intourist, Inc.

"kept in a garage down in Halifax") and begins to think what might happen to Vancouver.

SO MUCH for a hasty view of the world. The key today is Russia, who, now free in the West, intends to make Japan step lively. Outer Mongolia, Sinkiang, and the Gobi Desert now hum with the machines of war. From Rangoon to Mandalay, the dawn of bigger and better Chinese trouble for Japan comes up like thunder! Force and action roll to a clash. Meanwhile, Mussolini says he can wait, perhaps with his tongue in his cheek, while French and British clear their ships for Singapore and leave the Mediterranean an Italian Lake.

Wide-awake Britain now uses Hitler's moves and

threats for "window-dressing" preparations for an election and real Empire preparation for conscription of everything, wealth, industry, man-power, woman-power, everything "from soup to nuts," for a final struggle for the survival of the fittest.

Let us hope this respite, which perhaps might last a year or longer, will not again lull us into false security. The tension throughout the world increases, and today no power is bluffing but all mean business.

Remittance-Man

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

I GO down to the half post-office, half store,
Trying to keep the expectancy out of my eyes:
A dozen droning flies
Enter with me through the snapped-back door—
And "What can I do for you?" says Macdonogh once
more,
Grinning; being too wise,
Despite his flimsy screen of tacit lies.

"A letter," I say; the four loungers at this
Focus on me less scrutiny than sneer;
One of them spits with deliberate emphasis,
The others snigger, intending me to hear:
But Macdonogh tosses the letter across; I seem
Clumsy at picking it up, for my fingers shake.
Steady . . . steady; this is only a dream . . .
But this is a dream from which I shall never awake.

It's there, all right; and they know it—the thin strip
Scrawled with a name and numerals; lacking which
I might starve like a dog in the ditch,
Or beg at any back door, or (better) slip
On the wharf's edge where the sleek waters lip—
Or draw this bolt, and bide
Till they broke in to debate how soon I died.

I know that such a day will never come:
Long as I live, the flat envelope
Will follow me, inexorable as doom,
And I have little to fear and less to hope—
Who have outlived the extinction of the moon
And see the charring sun and the pitiless
Road ahead that narrowing none too soon
Ends in a knife-edge over nothingness.

O if I had been no better,
And only a little more wise—
I might be riding now
Under the honeyed bough
And the clear cup of the skies;

Or back by rosy brick
And stone on ruddy stone
I might be building the shared hearth
I never shall build alone!

"DO NOT remember," says my dulled brain:
"Ignore the swords under your feet." But a sword
Is as sharp for being ignored:
My feet bleed. If I steel myself to pain—
If I obey and look not back again—
Where shall I look instead,
Who am alive only in not being dead?

Since it is torture either way, I choose
My own torment, thankful for the choice;
I will remember what was mine to lose—
Here in this empty world, here with the voice
Of the south-flying geese loud on a heart
Bruised with the set stare of alien faces—
Very delicately, alone and apart,
I will re-create the hedged inhabited places.

And little trouble I need to fashion again
The slow swell of the hill across whose back
Travels the shepherd's track
And the sheep tread by, their fleeces hoary with rain—
And the keener-than-emerald-colored alley and lane
Jewelled with jade of leaves—
And the blue eggs of the robin under the eaves.

Little trouble . . . and less, to paint on air
Apple-red roof and walls of weathered stone
Pierced with a glazed oriel here and there
And backed with twenty birches white as bone,
These I shall see no more; these I shall see
Forever, and taste the wind upon my lips,
And feel my good mare gallant under me
As once, before I rode into eclipse.

And these I can endure though the slow heart
Bleed drop by drop, I can bear and make no moan
Ah, but not these alone—
The last, unbearable—the exquisite start
Of the wind tossing almond boughs apart,
And petals of pink pearl
Lightly dropped on the lifted face of a girl.

It was in the garden,
Walled with dusty purple of lavender,
That we last met. If I had knelt to her
Might I have seen the young lips tremble and stir
Moved to pity and pardon?

SO THAT last stab of the knife rams home and twists,
Mangling the soul and flesh. It is odd to see
How a man will live and live when a slash of the wrists
Or a yard of merciful rope would set him free:
Live, till he loathes himself and hates his kind
And turns to the bottle more and more as the friend
That will drug him, stun him, make him deaf and blind,
And slowly but surely kill him in the end.

The tall bottle shines upon the shelf,
Holding in clear solution all my past
And future—the first and the last.
Godlike it towers among my meagre delf—
I drink, and drunken am no more myself—
Undo the act of birth—
Lie as I'll lie at last in quiet earth.

There's a half-breed girl in Golden, a lithe girl
With lazy lips and smiling sidelong eyes,
Blazing cheeks of poppy and teeth of pearl—
A cheap purveyor of tawdry paradise,
To be bought with crimson beads or a colored shawl;
And why not buy oblivion as I can,
Who have no more to lose, having lost all,
And am a dead man, but still a man?

Bloody with sumach, burning with dogwood, stands
The silence of these vast lonely lands:
I am doomed, I shall not find
The peace of the deaf and blind
Though I rot my body and paralyze my mind
Seeking by any means to shut my brain
To the late cuckoo calling me in vain—
Struggling to steel myself in any wise—
No matter with what heart-wrench of endeavor—
To the unendurable clarity of eyes
In a face turned away from me forever.



An Approach To Quebec

BY J. M. MACDONNELL

FACING decisions of war and peace which we may have to make any day, and which even if postponed will long continue to overhang us, how do we in Canada stand? Are we united? Is our attitude known to the world? If the worst comes, shall we be able at once and with vigor to play a part?

As regards the divisions which have existed among the English-speaking elements in the community, I am confident that they will disappear like the morning mist in the event of the stark reality of war. When facing a common and terrible danger men forget domestic differences however great they seemed before. What has already happened in England will happen here. Whether from loyalty to the Empire or loyalty to a world order which cannot allow the freedom of the human spirit to disappear, all will stand together instinctively feeling that life will not be worth while until the present carnival of brutal violence is stopped.

WILL our French fellow-citizens be of one mind with us? Seeking an answer to this question I wrote, in part as follows, to a French friend in Montreal, a close and well-informed observer of public affairs:

"... Whatever our feeling toward Great Britain and France, surely no honest man doubts in his heart today that if war comes it will only be because they feel that it is the only alternative to submission to the dictators. What that would mean we have now abundant means of knowing.

"In these circumstances I should have thought that the French in Quebec and the English in Ontario have the most overwhelmingly strong reason for showing a united front."

Before the reply came we had the answer to my question in the ringing speech of Mr. Lapointe, with its clarion call to unity, and withal so packed full of common sense.

SINCE then my friend's answer has come too, and while he does not take the same ground as Mr. Lapointe, he makes suggestions which I consider worth careful consideration if we desire to reach that co-operation which is so essential and to which Mr. Lapointe has also shown the way.

I quote from his letter—like most educated French Canadians he writes in excellent English:—

"I read with interest what you wrote me on the danger of Ontario and Quebec pulling against each other and upon the necessity of their showing a united front."

After referring to various points of view in French Canada toward participation in the event of war, he discusses the best way to approach the French Canadian:

"The very worst way to have a French-speaking Canadian do something is to tell him he has simply to do it, that it is his duty to do it. Were he asked in a friendly way to do it to help along, Baptiste generally does it willingly. But when English language papers and public men abuse him, harp upon the immense debt of gratitude French Canada has towards England and upon what we are supposed to owe to British rule, they take the surest way of irritating French people all over Canada."

And later he says: "If something could be done ... to help Ontario and Quebec pull together ... along the lines of moderation in speech spoken or printed, and better understanding of the French Canadian mind ..."

He has definite comments to make on certain meetings in Quebec much publicized here in Ontario:

"As to the meetings held here and in Quebec on conscription, narrow political moves were at the bottom of them. ... As to the Quebec Home Invasion, it was ... a political move launched by outside people playing poor politics at a most dangerous time. The organizers of this raid represented themselves as members of the French Canada Catholic Youth Congress; but they have been publicly repudiated by real leaders of the Catholic Young Men's League."

I RETURN to the quotation which seems to me most significant—"Were he asked in a friendly way to do it, to help along, Baptiste generally does it willingly." What does this "friendly spirit" imply on our part? Well, first of all it implies sympathy and understanding, which my friend thinks we have lacked. Speaking of certain elements among us he says: "They do not seem willing even to try and understand the French Canadian mind." But he adds: "Nobody in our Province wants to see Quebec pulling from the rest of Canada."

I have lived in the Province of Quebec and I would be insincere if I pretended that all the failure to understand is on one side, but I believe there is a great obligation on us to take the initiative in improving relations,—in the first place, because we are the more numerous and belong to the race overwhelmingly more numerous on this continent; secondly, we have been I think the chief offenders,—for one thing we are immeasurably behind the French in learning the other language; thirdly, we like to regard ourselves as magnanimous; and fourthly and chiefly, because it is so greatly to our interest in ordinary as well as in abnormal times to work harmoniously with the other great race in Canada.

WHAT form should this "friendly spirit" take? Well, at the moment its most practical form seems to me to be a frank exposition of our own point of view, hoping in this way to demonstrate our entire community of interest. I suggest it could be put like this:

"We your English-speaking fellow-citizens believe that if war comes there is only one thing for us to do—to throw at once all our strength and means into the struggle.

"Whatever our differences,—on Ethiopia, on Spain, on Munich,—these now sink into insignificance in face of the challenge of the Dictators. We believe we must cast in our lot with France and Britain not only because of race and tradition but because the downfall of France and Britain would cause havoc in our whole economic structure and the fabric of our lives. We believe (and can you doubt it?) that France and Britain have come to the defence of Poland only because they are convinced that the whole of civilization is threatened and cannot go on until the Dic-

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Reviving the B.N.A. Act

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE enormous and fascinating volume which the Senate of Canada has elicited from its able Parliamentary Counsel, Mr. William F. O'Connor, on the true intent and purport of the British North America Act was not in our hands when we wrote on the subject last week, and we did somewhat less than justice to Mr. O'Connor's interpretation. He goes considerably further than we were then prepared to go in the assertion of the legislative powers of the Dominion, and now that we have read his argument we are only too glad to follow him to the utmost limits of a conception which seems to us to be thoroughly consonant with the language of the B.N.A. Act itself, and at the same time necessary to the effective government of Canada as a single national entity.

Mr. O'Connor takes strong and justifiable exception to the attitude of those members of our highest court of appeal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who have undertaken to maintain a maximum of provincial autonomy whether they could find statutory grounds for doing so or not. "I dislike Lord Watson's assumption of the guardianship of the autonomy of the Provinces," he remarks. "His proper function was merely that of an interpreter of the meaning of the words of a statute. When the London Conference framed its terms and the Imperial Parliament enacted them the true guardians of the autonomy of the Provinces had done, in their way, what Lord Watson was later presuming, without the necessary equipment, to do in his way." This "assumption" is the root of nearly all the errors of interpretation by which the Dominion is now being paralysed.

WHAT Mr. O'Connor maintains is in substance this: that the only legislative power granted to the Dominion is the power "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces," that is, not coming within the 16 "enumerated" provincial classes and the separately treated subject of Education. The 29 enumerated "classes" assigned to the Dominion he holds to be no more than 29 "examples" of classes that are to be considered as composed of "matters not coming within" the 16 provincial classes. This idea is certainly borne out by the language; the words dealing with the 29 classes are not a grant of power; they are a declaration of power that has already been granted. "And for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms" (the P.O. & G.G. terms) "it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within" the 29 classes.

Civil Rights Not So Vast

FOR greater certainty, but not so as to restrict." The constitution-makers are telling us that the sum total of "all matters not coming within" the carefully defined provincial classes of subjects—a sum total for which ("in relation to" which, rather) they have just empowered the Dominion Parliament to legislate—includes these 29 classes of subjects. They are helping the courts to interpret that definition of the area of federal legislative power which they have just given; but the interpretation must not be used to restrict it. The only surprise is that they added the "notwithstanding anything" phrase at all. If these classes are "declared" to be—as Mr. O'Connor says and the language certainly suggests—composed of "matters not coming within" the provincial classes, there was no need of an overriding phrase to keep out the 16 provincial powers; but the draftsmen may of course have had an eye on the possibility of other obstacles lurking somewhere and needing to be removed.

THIS doctrine means in effect that the authors of the Act have assured us, not that the Dominion power to legislate about banking "overrides" the provincial power to prevent the Dominion from legislating about civil rights, but rather that any "matter coming within the subject of banking" is not a matter coming within the subject of civil rights as they conceived it and as the Act intends it, nor within any of the 15 other exclusive provincial classes of subjects.

To us of today, brought up on two generations of Lord Watson and Lord Haldane decisions, this looks like an almost staggeringly audacious claim. We have been rendered docile to a conception of property and civil rights so vast that practically nothing can ever be done by the Dominion except by grace of these little words "notwithstanding anything in this Act," which enable us to push property and civil rights out of our way in matters of banking, copyrights, bankruptcy, and the rest of the 29 classes. But Mr. O'Connor assures us that property and civil

rights are not there to be pushed away. No "matter coming within the subject of banking" ever was, in the opinion of the Fathers, a "matter coming within the subject of property and civil rights in the Province." (And let it be noted that there is not a single other class in the whole 16 provincial classes that offers, or ever has offered, the slightest obstacle to any needed Dominion power.)

AND Mr. O'Connor makes a strong historical case for the view that "property and civil rights in the Province" is a very limited class of subjects indeed, and one that need not interfere in the least with any of the 29 classes. The term "property and civil rights" makes its first Canadian appearance in the Quebec Act of 1774, which was enacted to quiet the alarm of the habitants over the ill-advised Proclamation of 1763 which looked as if it were intended to abolish "the French laws and customs." The Quebec Act decrees that in disputes "relative to property and civil rights resort shall be had to the laws of Canada as the rule of decision." (This means the laws of the French régime as against the English law.) The term has been consecrated as the safeguard of the French system of property tenure, inheritance, leasehold, the family council, distribution of powers within the family, and the like; and it is Mr. O'Connor's contention that it applies only to that private right, of citizen against citizen, which would survive the fact of conquest, and not to the public rights and obligations, as between subject and sovereign, which are necessarily and automatically changed by the fact of conquest. It is doubtful whether it has any application to the field of commercial law, which is of international growth and not at all specifically French or English in character. If Mr. O'Connor's theory of the structure of the B.N.A. Act is correct, it must be assumed that "property and civil rights" does not include commerce; for certainly, on his theory, a great deal of commerce (all of it, if we give "regulation of trade and commerce" its full natural meaning), having been given to the Dominion, must therefore be "matters not coming within" either "property and civil rights in the Province" or any other provincial class.

Fifty Years of Errors

REMEMBERING that what the Dominion is forbidden to do is not to make laws affecting property and civil rights (it is specifically empowered to make a dozen classes of laws very deeply affecting them) but merely to make laws "in relation to matters coming within the subjects of property and civil rights in the Province," laws having for their pith and substance some new manner of dealing with something that is either property or civil rights in the Province, we ought not to find this most famous item of the famous Section 92 any really serious bar to any needed national legislation. But it will first be necessary to clear away the mass of accretions with which it has been built up by nearly fifty years of interpretation by Privy Council lords who have all too often deliberately ignored the plain language of the statute, and have repeatedly assumed that except for the 29 enumerated classes the Dominion has no power to do anything which even remotely affects property at all.

IN THIS concept of Mr. O'Connor's there is no "overriding" of a specific power of one legislature by a superior specific power of the other legislature anywhere in the Act. There are 16 exclusive classes of subjects (plus the special class of Education) assigned to the Provinces, and every other subject goes to the Dominion; and to aid in limiting the provincial classes we are given 29 specific classes about which we are told that matters coming within them are not matters coming within the 16 provincial classes. The authors of the Act saw only one case in which there could be a clash between the 16 and the 29 subjects, and that was in the necessarily vague subject of "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province." That clash they resolved, not by "overriding" but by "deeming." Any matter coming within the 29 enumerated Dominion classes "shall not be deemed to come within" the local or private class. Mr. O'Connor is perfectly right about this, and we last week were wrong. The deeming clause limits the extent of one provincial power only, the "local or private nature" power. It was necessary because that power alone among the 16 is defined, not by reference to a kind of subject-matter, but solely by reference to geographical extent, and the draftsmen saw that things might be done under it which could interfere with things done under the 29 federal classes. It is highly significant, and strongly supports Mr. O'Connor's view, that to resolve this difficulty they inserted a whole special sentence. It shows that they had no idea of relying on the "exclusive notwithstanding" words to give the 29 classes primacy over the 16.

tators are checked. France and Britain have gone far—perhaps too far—along the path of concession, and have now clearly, in the eyes of the whole world, reached the point where they must resist or submit to brutal aggression knowing no limits. Will you in these circumstances make common cause with us? Do not allow yourselves to believe that we can hang back, relying on the United States. If the cause of freedom perishes in Europe, who knows what may be the end? If we delay now we may find we are too late. Besides, swift and vigorous action on our part may greatly influence the United States and thus be doubly effective."

THIS would be only a beginning, but there is much in a right beginning and once we got on the right road the way would become clearer and clearer.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

makes England worth preserving, by the Air Ministry or any other defensive authority—the freedom of Englishmen, "legal freedom of life and person, freedom of speech, and freedom of property—and that freedom subject always to justice as interpreted, not by the administrator, but by the open courts of law. ... And if a government department, in the name of some higher expediency, can ride roughshod

over every natural equity without allowing the subject any right of appeal to the courts of law, we are a free people no longer, and might as well be ruled over by a pasha or subjected to the inquisition of a Cheka."

This is the sort of voice that needs to be heard in Canada, where nine provincial governments and one federal one have for years been steadily whittling down the range of the courts and enlarging that of the executive power, with vastly less excuse than is provided by the urgent defence needs of an exposed island. The English concept of freedom involves the idea that even the Crown may not proceed against the life, liberty or property of the citizen except in virtue of the general law and under the interpretation of that law as provided by the courts. Whenever the Crown undertakes the interpretation as well as the administration of the law, English liberty is impinged upon. It is now being impinged upon in Canada to a very large extent, under statutes enacted by various legislative bodies which were either ignorant of what they were doing or careless about the maintenance of liberty.

The Legislature of Quebec when it enacted the Padlock Law we think cared little about the maintenance of liberty. The Legislature of Ontario when it enacted certain provisions of the Succession Duty Act was, we prefer to think, ignorant of what it was doing. Both these enactments confer upon the Attorney General or the Provincial Treasurer—who happens also to be the Premier of the Province—a tremendous discretionary power over the civil rights or property of the citizen, power of a kind which in a free country should be vested only in the courts.



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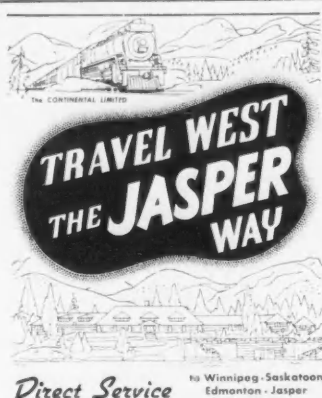
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WEEK IN CANADA

Parliament "Turns It On"

EASTER week-end must have meant a good deal more to members of the House of Commons than just four days to be devoted to sprucing up the wardrobe, hunting Easter eggs and licking chocolate bunnies. For the Commons branch of the country's law-making machine went into high gear the day before the Easter adjournment and in an afternoon sitting seven bills were given third and final reading, and one was given second reading and referred to the agriculture committee. Nine more were given first reading. If anything like the same pace is maintained after Easter, the House will complete its business in time for George VI to officiate at the closing ceremonies during his visit to Ottawa in May.

Introduced during the "jam session" were agricultural bills which provide for a two-cent-a-pound bonus on high-grade cheese and assistance to cheese factories in effecting improvements; regulation of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange under the Board of Grain Commissioners; an acreage bonus in the spring wheat area of Western Canada; encouragement of co-operative wheat marketing by guaranteeing an initial payment by co-operatives; creation of a dairy advisory board. Described by Agricultural Minister Gardiner as a big start on a national agricultural policy, these measures will likely be reviewed by the agriculture committee before becoming law.

One of the major measures of the session, the Defence Purchasing Board, received third reading and was sent up to the Senate. It is designed to set up a four-man board to oversee purchases of war materials and to control profits on the manufacture of such goods. Other bills which the Commons okayed were amendments to the law relating to stores for the Department of Transport; to the laws governing investments of British and foreign insurance companies as well as Canadian insurance companies; to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act authorizing the fixing of standards for commodities; and to the meat and canned foods act relating to the packing of fish and shellfish.

Imposed for the purpose of keeping

Canada from becoming involved in a foreign war, the embargo on the export of arms to Spain will be lifted. Officially, the Civil War in Spain is ended and the Nationalist Government has been recognized. So Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House.

Rumored:



That SYLVANUS APSIS, centre star on the Toronto Maple Leaf professional hockey team and Federal Conservative candidate in Brant, Ontario, will have the high-powered Hepburn Liberal machine pulling for him when he

contests the next Dominion election. Such was the prediction made by political wisecracks last week. More is behind this heterodoxy than the mere desire on the part of Queen's Park to keep alive the coals of its smoldering feud with the Mackenzie King administration. For instance: Apsis, although a Conservative, is said to have spoken on behalf of Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs Eric Cross in the last provincial riding election in which Cross participated; and George E. Wood, sitting Federal member for Brant, is alleged to have refused to support Provincial Secretary Harry C. Nixon in the Provincial Brant election in 1937. For Apsis, an attempt to return a courtesy; for Wood, an attempt to return an affront. Neither Premier Hepburn nor his sidekick Harry Nixon would discuss the situation. They just sat back and smiled broad "wait and see" sort of smiles.

Settled:

The tiff between CLEMENT GEORGE McCULLAGH, crusading publisher of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Formal notice that the axe had been buried came in the form of a joint statement signed by the publisher and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation chairman L. W. Brockington. Text of the letter which was addressed to A. L. Beaubien, chairman of the Commons Radio Committee: "... After a frank discussion of matters which have obviously been the subject of some misunderstanding between the undersigned and some difference of opinion, we both desire that no further public reference be made to the recent incident. In arriving at this decision, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation desires to assure Mr. McCullagh that it had no intention to treat him otherwise than with complete impartiality, and believes that he, on his part, was actuated by a sense of public obligation in the course he pursued. Mr. McCullagh desires to accept this assurance and to express his own conviction of the good faith of the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. ... Mr. McCullagh and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation have been tilting since last January when the latter refused to sell the publisher time on the air to broadcast a series of 5 lectures which culminated in the launching of the Leadership League.

Answered:

By ONTARIO PREMIER MITCHELL F. HEPPNER, critics of his recent slash in the grants to Ontario universities. Rising in the legislature, the Premier gave notice that his government plans to give aid to primary and secondary education, and that to this end general educational grants had been increased by \$2,000,000 for the year which began April 1. Never happier than in a scrap in which he is top dog, the Premier minced no words in defending his administration's policy. Said he: "This government and other governments have been all too generous toward higher education. We are cluttering up the professions. The universities are largely attended by the sons and daughters of wealthy parents. Let us go on assisting education by relieving those who are striving to support a home." The government has lopped \$25,000 off the grants made to the University of Western Ontario and Queen's University. The University of Toronto had its allowance cut by \$90,000.

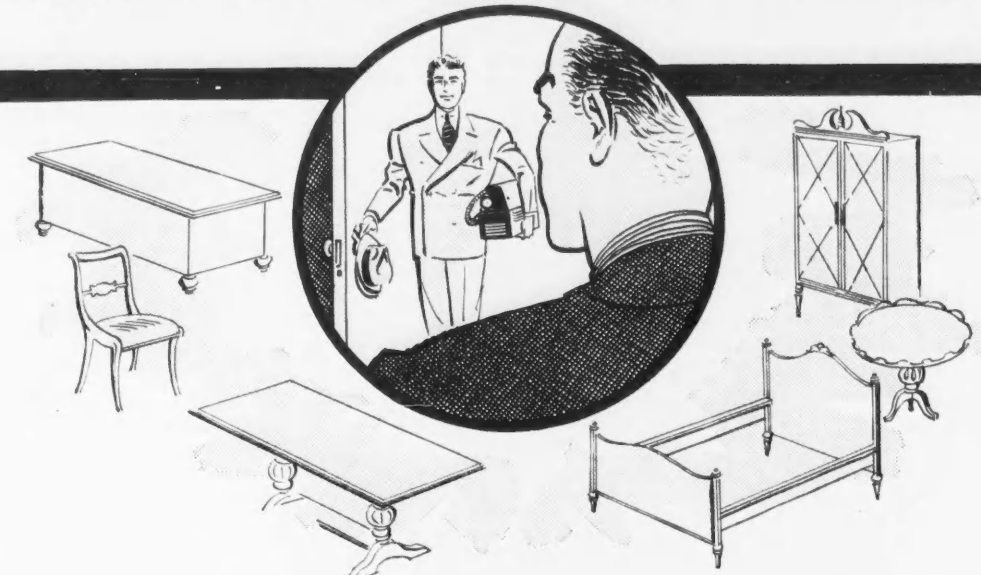
Lodged:

THE COMPLAINT OF THE WEEK by an unnamed but irate Montreal householder against the occupants in



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: "S. C." in the Calgary, Alta., *Herald*, pictorializes the attempts of the British government to form an armed anti-Nazi, stop Hitler bloc with "The Umbrella Goes Into Action".

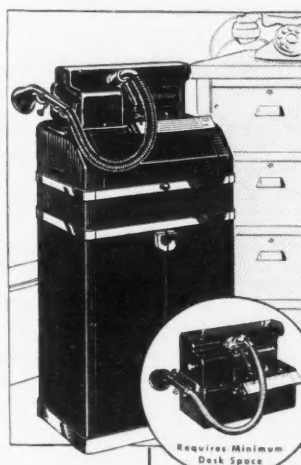
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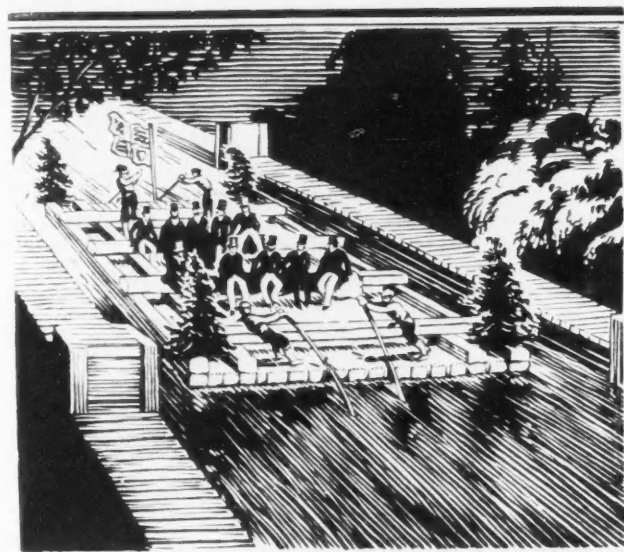
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—From an old print

The King's Grandfather "Shoots" the Chaudiere

Having fulfilled an important purpose of his visit to Canada in 1860—the cornerstone of the new House of Parliament in Ottawa "well and truly laid"—H.R.H. Albert Edward, first Prince of Wales to visit Canada, turned to lighter things. Fêtes, entertainments and receptions were climaxed with a descent of the Chaudiere Falls on the Ottawa River.

The Royal party, some twenty people, embarked upon a crib, part of a large lumber raft, which floated down slides or inclined planes adjoining the Falls to the smooth water below. The whole slide was divided into sections, some much steeper than others, by "floating aprons" of timber to break the speed. The trip was found "very exciting".

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. King's "Misquote" Mystery

BY R. W. BALDWIN

IT IS A SOMBRE note to sound at the start of a dazzling spring day with Ottawa's snow mountains at last admitting defeat and collapsing into honeycombed molehills before a mid-April sun. But the business of Canada is again so clouded by that European "IF" that no gossip about the happenings or the may-happens of Parliament Hill can gain true perspective without it.

A hundred times a day in the House of Commons, in the Senate, in the committee rooms and lobbies comes the realization that war may yet be the horrible and sardonic panacea for the ills Parliamentarians are striving to cure.

Overnight an unemployment problem may disappear. Overnight Mr. Gardiner's carefully laid plans to guarantee production costs to agriculture may become needless as a war-stricken world cries out for food at any price. Overnight what ironically enough is known as our post-war civilization may collapse.

In an ugly and inadequate old building which houses the Department of National Defence long discussions are taking place. Reports of military experts on Canadian defences are being thumbed and scrutinized. At least one of these reports, it is said, will never be allowed out of the hands of the Department. The question no longer is whether elaborate plans for the defence of Canada are necessary. It is rather: "How much time have we got left?" If it were possible to spend more than the \$63,000,000 prescribed for defence this year it is not inconceivable that Parliament might be asked to vote it.

TIME seems to have become the only uncertain quantity. The present war crisis may pass. Those close to the Government are hopeful at the moment of writing that it will. But the final result of this blind, senseless, inhuman machine of central Europe appears as inevitable as the booming voice that strikes off the hours from the summit of Ottawa's Peace Tower. To quote from a contribution to last week's foreign policy debate in the House, Canada has entered on a "perpetual state of emergency."

Meanwhile, something has happened to the slow drift which has marked the last three months on Parliament Hill. The pace has quickened. Apathy is fading. Morning sittings are rumored. The dash to the finishing line seems to have started.

Regardless of the fact that little has been accomplished and that a great deal remains to be done, Liberals and Conservatives alike seem determined now on an early clean-up in the hope that the King may prorogue Parliament. If that determination continues nothing can block its path.

Revival of the May prorogation plan is being interpreted as a complete surrender on the part of the Conservative Opposition. Not many weeks ago a Conservative caucus is reported to have suggested a saw-off to the King Government. If Mr. King could assure the Opposition that there would be no election this year the Conservatives were willing to co-operate in rushing the session to an end. That assurance was very definitely not given. Yet some behind-the-scenes arrangement seems the only logical explanation of the present Parliamentary tempo.

MR. GARDINER'S new deal for agriculture is taking form rapidly. As details are added to the picture it becomes more apparent that the new farm program is the most ambitious bid for election favor made since the Bennett reform legislation. Aside altogether from the wheat acreage bonus and a minimum wheat price, the new program embraces the live-stock breeder, the dairy farmer, the poultry man, the tobacco grower and even the producer of honey or maple syrup. Across the board the legislation sets up a buttress against depressed farm prices never before even contemplated. The cooperative marketing phase of the Gardiner plan may not be welcomed with too open arms by easterners until they examine it more closely. The inducements, however, in the form of price guarantees may be sufficient to attract a set-up of marketing agencies wide enough to revolutionize the whole economics of the Canadian farm.



SIR HAROLD HARMSWORTH whose appointment as Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of The Queen's York Rangers (1st American Regiment) (M.G.) of Toronto has been announced in the Canada Gazette. Sir Harold is the present day owner of the estate in England of Lieut. Governor John Graves Simcoe and of the priceless Simcoe collection which constitutes a link with the early days of Upper Canada. Simcoe was the Officer Commanding the Queen's Rangers during the founding of Toronto and the building of Yonge Street by the Regiment. Sir Harold will visit the Toronto unit for the formal presentation of his commission later this year.

For the taxpayer who may be asked to foot the bill in low-price years the Gardiner picture has two sides. The Minister of Agriculture estimates that in a good year his wheat legislation will cost only \$10,000,000. In poorer years this cost may jump to \$30,000,000. Even this is an improvement on the \$50,000,000 account which will be rendered as the result of last year's bonus, but the new deal has all the earmarks of permanency. It might saddle the country with another annual payment as sure as the Canadian National Railway deficits. Canada is signing a long-term contract with its farm population. It may be a good contract but there are those who believe it needs pretty careful scrutiny. In all fairness, however, it must be said that the Gardiner new deal and Mr. Dunning's mortgage debt plans so far as they are known remove in these two fields at least the do-nothing stigma against the King Government.

PRECEDENT was broken twice within twenty-four hours in the House of Commons last week. In

that space of time a Prime Minister of Canada delivered the most scathing denunciation of a newspaper correspondent ever heard from the floor of the House and withdrew every word of it in an almost abject apology. The innocent object of the Prime Minister's wrath and retraction was the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Globe and Mail*, Harold Dingman. His own ability may easily bring Mr. Dingman again into the national spotlight, but in this particular case he had greatness thrust upon him by the failure of a Prime Minister to get the facts before he spoke. Mr. King was soon enlightened on these facts and lost no time in setting matters right. He learned that the paragraph which he described as wilful perversion of his foreign affairs speech in the House had not been written by Mr. Dingman but by Canada's official news agency, the Canadian Press.

General opinion outside cabinet circles is that the paragraph was not so much a misquotation of Mr. King's stand against automatic commitment of Canada to the foreign policy of any British Government that might be in power. It was rather an abridged

version. There are few men more apt than the Prime Minister, when he desires to do so, at burying the real meaning of their words under a mountain of verbiage. Several private members have admitted since that they could see little difference between the Prime Minister's statement as read and as reported except perhaps that the latter was a little easier to understand.

In this particular case, however, it is rumored that much more depended on the omitted sentences than met the eye of either press gallery or private members. The story being circulated may or may not be true but it is given here as interesting commentary on the devious ways of diplomats.

CANADA'S Prime Minister is a strong supporter of the Chamberlain foreign policy. Like many others he believes that the paths of peace if there be such paths lie in following the present occupant of No. 10 Downing Street. As strongly as he would support Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. King might oppose the Government which would succeed the Chamberlain administration. He is reported to have said as much in the privacy of the caucus room and to have mentioned the names of Duff Cooper and Winston Churchill.

Now if Mr. King had wanted to convey that warning to British politicians he could have found few better ways than his declaration that he



THE NEW WAY TO DIG TRENCHES. Royal Engineers demonstrate a spade operated by compressed air at a recent Army show for the benefit of members of Parliament.

could not share the view that Canada was committed to follow British policy "regardless of what government or party may be in office." It was just these words that were inadvertently omitted, a fact which might easily cause the annoyance which Mr. King

exhibited in the House.

However, Mr. King has apologized in words generous enough to satisfy a much more exacting or resentful newspaper man than the *Globe and Mail* correspondent and the incident is closed.

"Seems as if you could reach out and pick each flower"



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Premier Hepburn Undergoes a Change

BY POLITICUS

THE question mark hovering over Premier Hepburn grew larger last week in Ontario's Legislature. He seems a changed man. He is almost benevolent in his attitude to the Opposition. Only once or twice in the entire week did he flare up. It was the quietest week in the House since he was elected in 1934. Not only is it noticeable in what he is not doing, but in what he is saying to the members of the Opposition. Naturally time mellows most men, but those who have observed Mr. Hepburn since his entry into provincial politics are wondering if there is not something more than the march of years which is making the change in the man who has proved himself the toughest political figure in a long time.

Whether or not his lack of scrappiness is due to illness is not known, since he looks extremely well and has not missed a single day of the session. He is rarely out of his seat. He still carries the ball for his cabinet ministers when they are questioned by the Opposition. He is still the king pin of the ready wisecrack and the devastating defence by attack. But he seems to be less interested in the fight for the fight's sake.

SEVERAL statements by the Premier serve to show the change in the man. During one debate, which was by no means acrimonious, he pleaded: "Lord knows, there is enough quarrelling going on in the world without us doing it here."

After Leslie Frost, the Opposition financial critic, completed his discussion on the budget the Premier complimented him on his fairness. And to cap it all he, without any apparent necessity for a show of courtesy, verbally hugged Col. Drew just as the House was about to rise for the Easter recess. Here are his words: "This may be unusual, but I want to pay a well-deserved tribute to the Leader of the Opposition. Under difficult circumstances, since it is his first session, he has discharged his obligations with a dignity and ability which is a credit to himself, his party and the House."

Those are unusual words from the man who never patted George S. Henry with anything lighter than a hand grenade, and who carried his political feelings to the extent of not even speaking, outside of the House, to the then leader of the Opposition.

THERE are those who believe that the change in Mr. Hepburn may mean that he is sick and tired of the provincial arena; that after he has helped defeat his Dominion party leader he will retire from provincial politics. There is a good deal of evidence for both those claims. Mr. Hepburn does want to see Mr. King's government defeated. For a long time he has made no secret of his antipathy to the federal prime minister. Before the last provincial election he stated from the public platform that he was "not a Mackenzie King Liberal." He did not ask for the support of the federal party in his successful campaign. His bitter duel with two of Mr. King's ministers, the Hon. Norman Rogers and the Hon. C. D. Howe, are still fresh in the public's mind. He has even declared that he would vote for Conservative leader Dr. Manion in preference to Mr. King. In addition, very few days pass in the House without Premier Hepburn making clear his attitude towards the federal government.

He delights in baiting Mr. King. His resolution urging repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, despite his announcement that the King government would not act on it, provides another example if one is still needed. The ex-Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck voted against his own government on that resolution. Since it is known that Mr. Roebuck is interested in a federal seat it is quite apparent what he thought of the attempt by his provincial leader to put Mr. King on the spot once more.

But it was a speech by the Hon. Harry Nixon, Provincial Secretary, and the nomination of a Toronto Maple Leaf hockey player that brought clearly to the front the fact that Mr. Hepburn is playing a game of which he alone knows the name and the rules.

MR. NIXON is the Premier's strongest and most experienced cabinet minister. On the Throne Address, which was wound up by Mr. Nixon, he was frank in his statement that he "was not satisfied with the set-up in the Brant federal constituency," which sends a Liberal to Ottawa and which he himself has represented provincially since he was first elected as a supporter of the E. C. Drury U.F.O. administration, in which he held a cabinet post. If the Conservatives ran a better man than the present federal member, Mr. Nixon would support him he told the House. Those are strange words from a politician when support of one's party has always been considered so important.

A few days after the nomination of Syl Apps, the Leafs centre, as the Conservative candidate in Brant, the *Globe and Mail* carried a story in which it stated that Apps would receive the assistance of Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Nixon. Mr. Hepburn was asked by Politicus if the story were true. The Premier's answer was that it was too early to make a statement. He did not deny what seems a strange case in Canadian politics.

IN THE South Waterloo federal by-election neither the Hon. N. O. Hipel, who represents that riding provincially, nor Mr. Hepburn gave any assistance to the Liberal candidate. The Conservative, Karl Homuth, was elected. But there was no active participation against Mr. King's candidate. A hockey player's first step into politics may change all that.

It is an axiom of party warfare that the provincial members must assist the federal candidates. If Mr. Hepburn changes that and Dr. Manion forms the next Dominion administration it is not expected that Premier Hepburn will obtain assistance from the Conservative government in the provincial election that a few years later will follow.

Taking all those factors into consideration, plus the oft-repeated statement that Mr. Hepburn may retire from public life, it is not unreasonable to assume that Ontario politics will lose Mr. Hepburn after the next federal election. It will be a different Legislature without him.

IF YOU want to be a lawyer don't worry about having to study for stuffy old examinations on nice spring days. You don't have to look out of your open window at the summer sky and wish the plagued things were over. Just get yourself a nomination for a dominant party and be elected to the Ontario Legislature.

Aurélien Belanger is the Liberal member for Prescott. He has a petition before the Private Bills Committee praying "that an Act be passed admitting the petitioner to the practice of law in Ontario." Unless something unforeseen happens Mr. Belanger will be a barrister and a solicitor without passing his examinations. And the next year he will probably be created a King's Counsel. Learned in the Law, since all members of the Legislature are given their K.C.'s by a generous Attorney-General, regardless of the number of years in the profession or the number of times the members have done any counsel work.

It is going to be extremely difficult for the Legislature to turn down Mr. Belanger's petition after it gets through the Private Bills Committee. During the last session two people were made lawyers by special act. One was Major Alex Lewis, clerk of the House, former Conservative member of the Legislature and before that a reporter for the *Evening Telegram*. He is popular on both sides of the House. His petition came first. A short time later in the same session there was another special act making W. E. MacDonald, of New Toronto, a lawyer. His main qualification was

that he had been an earnest laborer in the Liberal party vineyard since Mr. Hepburn was first elected in 1934. Before that he worked earnestly in the Conservative fields, but his petition had been turned down.

TO HAVE the Legislature turn down Mr. Belanger's petition now would leave the members open to the charge of discrimination, since the present petitioner is better qualified than the previous two. His petition declares that he attended all the lectures at the Law School and passed all examinations up to the final ones. He had a breakdown. The Law Society insisted he pass his final examinations. Mr. Belanger says that "such condition in the present circumstances is tantamount to a complete exclusion of your petitioner from his admission to the practice of law." In addition Mr. Belanger made a first class speech on the "mobilization of conscience" resolution. He is a French-Canadian. A refusal will be ascribed to anti-French-Canadian prejudice. He is a member of the dominant party in the House. He is well liked.

UNLESS all dictionaries are wrong, every public man who has campaigned for election is an agitator. The more able the agitator the more successful the politician. Mr. Hepburn must then be a top-ranking agitator. Yet to him the term is one of contempt. When the University of Western Ontario students held a protest parade and meeting against the cut in the grant to their university, the Premier heaped scorn on them, calling them agitators. That puts them in the same class as the C.I.O. organizers upon whom Mr. Hepburn stuck the same label in 1937. Further, it is a dangerous business in Ontario to agitate against the action of the Government, for as Mr. Hepburn pointed out to the Western protesters, there is McMaster University, "also in Western Ontario" and it has not yet received a single government grant.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Bishop and Sailor Stir Political Pot

BY JAMES McCOOK

A LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (retired) and a bishop have stirred some excitement in Saskatchewan and the old guard fears they may stir a good deal more. They are both after the same thing—change. Unlike most new-fledged advocates of revision they have ready-made audiences, a large measure of public respect and the courage of their convictions. The lieutenant-commander is Mayor A. C. Ellison of Regina, who is part and parcel of a "people's government" movement started at a Saskatoon meeting. The bishop is Rt. Rev. Walter Burd, D.C.M., Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan, who signed a manifesto, supported by other clergymen of various denominations, which exhorted political leaders to start a campaign of reform to remove that "blot on our public life," political patronage.

Although the lieutenant-commander and the bishop are not working in association, their activities are considered another distraction for those with happy memories of two-party days who would fain have Liberal and Conservative fight it out in federal and provincial elections. Mr. Ellison's statement to the initial meeting of the movement indicated that W. D. Herridge, with or without his New Democracy, was a delight to him and those who believed in the same things. The mayor had a neat program drawn up for taxation in accordance with the individual's ability to pay, lower interest rates on public debt and building up farm unions and co-operatives. He also had a plot, a nefarious scheme of high finance to discredit democracy, foment mass hysteria and create a totalitarian state in Canada after dismissing Parliament. Finally, the "people's movement" meeting passed a resolution affirming loyalty to the British Crown, and Mr. Ellison protested Canada should have been more vigorous in supporting Britain and France against Fascism. In fact there seemed to be no contingency forgotten by the "people's movement." It showed itself progressive, British, conscious of reform needs, suspicious of the moneyed interests, critical of governmental inaction and displeased with socialists who hinder co-operation in bringing better conditions. There could have been a warning that parties offering too much usually get too few votes, but Saskatchewan has the memory of Social Credit in Alberta which talked of \$25 a month and got elected on the strength of it. Social Crediters and Laborites attended the "people's government" meeting and seemed to like what they heard.

The churchmen's manifesto was the outcome of a discussion in the Provincial Legislature and a subsequent editorial in the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix*. The editorial said the remedy did not lie with the politicians but with the electors and when the latter said patronage must go, then it would. The clergymen were thoroughly convinced a majority of citizens thought political patronage corrupt and detrimental to the country. A thing morally wrong could not be politically right. They reminded political chiefs that "Righteousness alone maketh a nation great."

It will be perfectly easy for every politician to agree with Bishop Burd and his colleagues that "them's the sentiments" of all of us. But as almost everyone believes there is political patronage of some kind or another in every province, there is the question of whether the manifesto is the last word from those who wish to purify politics. If it is, then all is well. If not, then the arousing of public interest in political cleansing in an election year is apt to be embarrassing, particularly because there are many new parties cavorting about the Dominion, who like nothing better than to benefit from the misdeeds of those who were able to handle the spoils of office while they were shivering in outer darkness. The adept Mr. Ellison and the forthright Bishop Burd may have different sources of inspiration but they are apt to be very helpful to each other just the same.

Democracy Stands Fast

MODERN Germany, in haste, crowded with cautious democracy in Regina. The skirmish is over and the Plains city flatters itself that the lecorous pace of Canadianism has been maintained during development of a delicate situation.

Last July, the Regina Library Board was surprised and perhaps a trifle embarrassed to receive a shipment of about 120 books from Germany. All but one or two were in German and the knowledge of this language among board members was spread rather thin. Nevertheless the trustees decreed they must know what was in the books before they were placed on the shelves, in accordance with ancient custom. They proceeded to look the gift horse in the mouth, and as they were careful men, the process took time. As the board, or its readers appointed for the task, plodded through the wastes of Germanism, there was the confident assumption time meant almost nothing. As far as was known the business was between the board and some kindly department in Berlin. Suddenly the board was made aware that certain quarters in Regina had been informed of the books and wished to know, pronto, why they weren't on the shelves. Then the German consul in Winnipeg wrote a letter asking about the delay. A German language newspaper took up the cry and suggested plenty pieces of "red" literature were available from the library while "argus eyes" were searching for "anti-democratic" propaganda in this fine gift from Germany. There was, the newspaper understood, a Jewish member of the board and perhaps he had something to do with this sinister delay in delighting the hearts and minds of German-Canadians.

The board's inquiries quickly in-

dictated that several of the books were completely harmless from any point of view. Many dealt with travel and other non-political affairs of the Greater Germany. The temptation, in view of the pressure being exerted and the innocence of what had been read, was to say loudly, "Aw, the heck with it" and cast the whole collection into the arms of the public without more ado. But the board, Regina is pleased to say, is made of sterner stuff. It saw its duty and it done it. Fighting a brisk rear-guard action through a statement which informed the critical newspaper that placing library books on the shelves was not the work of a moment, spoke of the anti-Nazi and anti-Communist books already on the library shelves and closed with a body blow about the duty of foreign language newspapers to assist in the maintenance of Canadian freedom from foes within and without, the board soberly plodded through the German collection.

Now the labors come to fruition. The consul inquired nicely about the books the other day and the board replied, nicely too, that they were going on the shelves in due order. But as they are thus placed the board knows all about their contents and feels that any balance between Communism and Fascism in the literature available to Regina's public has not been unduly disturbed.

Conservatism in Crime

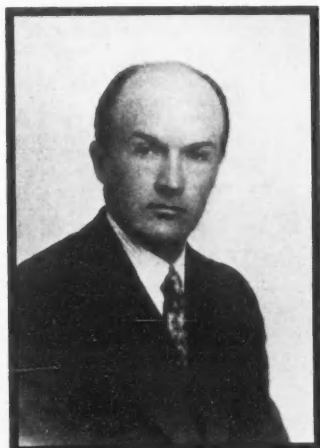
AMONG the people who can't be bothered with the drought area Saskatchewan is pleased to count the bandits and gunmen who express their personalities in Winnipeg, Toronto and other places where the Retail Merchants' associations report collections fairly. There must be something particularly galling in holding up a store and escaping with a handful of relief vouchers; it's not in the Jesse James tradition, so to speak.

In the matter of crime, the prairies prefer to be conservative. The old offences do rather well. Fifty years ago the Northwest Territories was passing legislation for the suppression of rustling and the other day the Saskatchewan Legislature took cognizance of the prevalence of this ancient Western custom and stuck another bit of law on the statute books in the fond hope of doing something to curb the lively gentlemen who believe in the distribution of livestock wealth. The modern rustler is a far cry from hard-ridin', gun-totin', rip-sartin' pards of half a century ago. He has ditched his hardy cayuse and supplanted it with a truck of many cylinders—the more the quieter—and a big trailer. The Saskatchewan bill provides that all stock sold shall be inspected at stockyards instead of shipping points and a complete record of all stock sold sent to the livestock commissioner who will have a complete check on any animals which may be reported stolen. Taking a leaf from the statutes of Alberta, which knows all about modern smugglers, Saskatchewan has ordered that any person moving cattle on foot for more than 20 miles must obtain permission for such movement and shippers must inform the authorities of intended movements by other methods. Just to prove it is meant to cover the common or garden cattle the rustler grabs in his raids, the legislation will not apply to shipments of pedigreed livestock where certificate of registration accompanies the shipment.

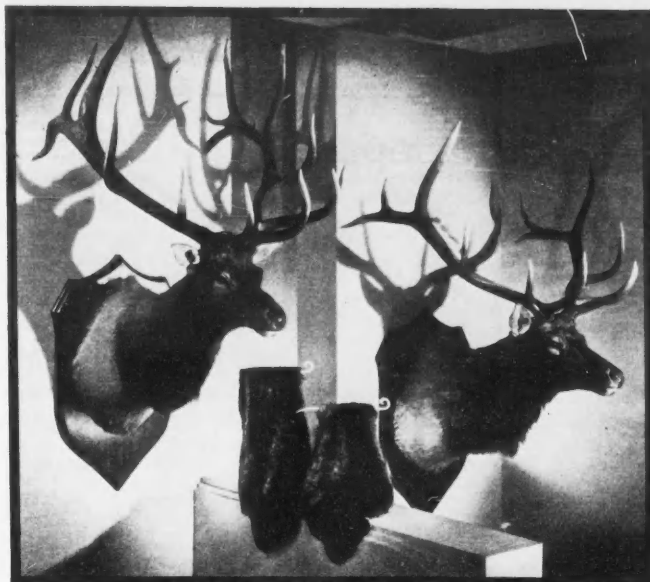
It all sounds highly conclusive. But rustlers have hurtled every fence—literal and metaphorical—ever erected.

Old Warriors

OLD soldiers never die in Northern Saskatchewan. They don't even fade away. Col. James Walker of Calgary, Alberta, used to be known to British generals as the man who broke out and went to war every 50 years but even this veteran of the Fenian Raids, the Northwest Rebellion and the Great War went to his rest a few years ago. At such records, Thomas Swain, who lives near North Battleford, merely scoffs. Now 104 years old, he tucked his violin under his chin the other evening and ripped off a few reels at a silver wedding



DR. LAURENCE C. TOMBS of Montreal, for the past nine years a member of the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, who has been appointed to the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees in Spain. Dr. Tombs accepted this post at the urgent request of Judge Michael Hansson, President of the Commission, who was formerly President of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva. Dr. Tombs graduated from McGill University in 1924 and received from the University of Geneva in 1936 the degree of Doctor of Political Science for his published researches into European Air Transport.



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celebration staged for one of his descendants. He lived through the troubles of the Red River colony prior to the Wolseley expedition in the 60's and saw service in the first Riel Rebellion and in the 1885 rising. Saskatchewan, which is so intrigued with Mr. Swain that it is determined to have him there to meet the King in May, had another grizzled warrior within its gates recently. At 82, John Pamburn must be considered a mere modern. Visiting Saskatoon for a spot of medical treatment which included a major operation, Mr. Pamburn recalled he was the only survivor of a home guard formed in the North

in 1878 when there were indications an Indian uprising was at hand. He was a scout in the 1885 rebellion and although a loyalist then and now has criticism for the methods employed by white troops and police before the outbreak. He recalled that wily old Poundmaker, one of the Indian leaders, said at his trial he had saved hundreds of white men from death when their ineptness had laid them at the mercy of the Indians during the "troubles." He is disgusted with the belief that Col. Otter's detachment won the battle of Cut Knife Creek. "The man who runs away is usually the loser," he said.

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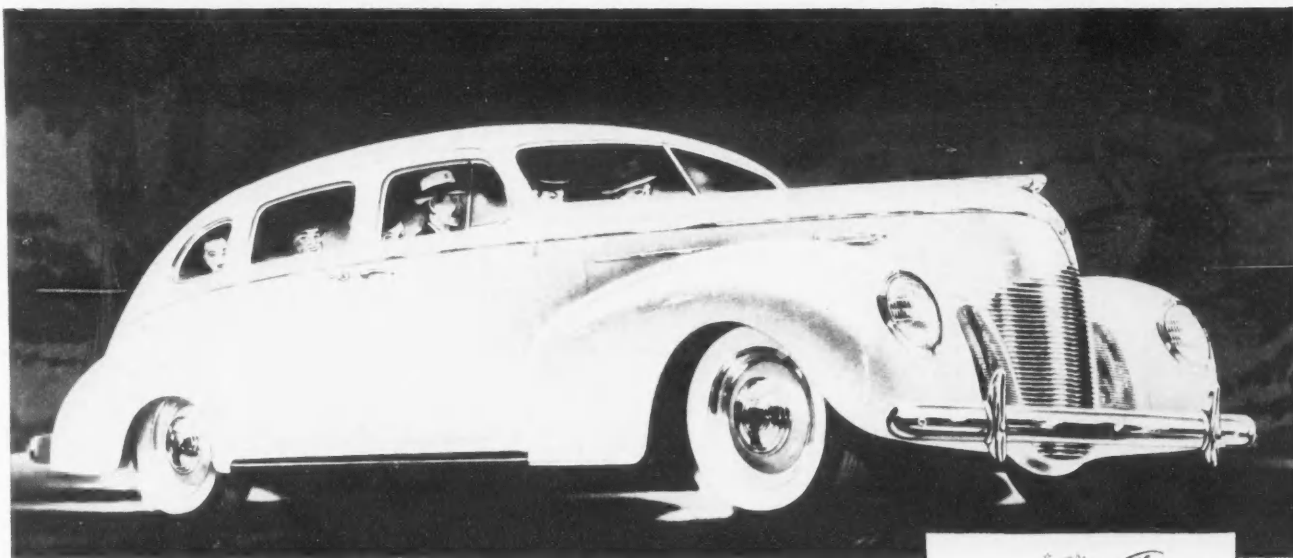


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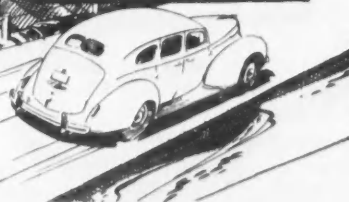
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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

The Cops Have Candid Cameras

BY P. W. LUCE

POLICEMEN in Vancouver have taken to carrying miniature cameras for use in criminal or accident cases where there is a likelihood of contradictory evidence by the time the affair comes before the magistrate for adjudication. Scenes of automobile collisions provided the trial ground for the latest adjunct to law and order, a number of photographs being taken to show the position of cars after the smash, tire and skid marks, obstacles in the line of vision, damage done, and anything else which might facilitate the placing of responsibility for the accident.

The value of photography for police work having been definitely established by these permanent records, one of the candid camera enthusiasts of the force suggested a logical extension of the idea. His superiors thought well of it, and the next raids on bootlegging establishments saw the flying squad armed with flashlights and cameras, all set to press the button the moment they crashed the illegal premises.

None of the pictures taken will ever rank as works of art, but they were certainly revealing. They showed a fine array of bottles and glasses on the tables and counters, the bartender in white apron with mopping towel draped gracefully over his left arm, a reserve stock of bottled goods on shelves in the background, and, best of all, a surprised company of patrons caught in the act.

Some of the customers were highly indignant at being "mugged." Others took it as a huge joke, downing their liquor in the face of the law. A few hid their faces behind hats or handbags, for it must be confessed that there was no lack of feminine patronage when the establishments were raided.

Without exception, the proprietors were greatly annoyed at the invasion. The pictures, produced in court, cut the ground from under their favorite defence that they were merely entertaining a few intimate friends at the time, and there was only one bottle on the table, and that one practically empty.

IT is expected that the use of the candid camera will greatly limit the activities of the gentry euphemis-

tically known as "police operatives," but more rudely called "stool pigeons" by those in the know. Their evidence has long been suspect, and their usefulness ends as soon as they have to appear in open court and become known.

Keeping right up with the fellows in the big city, in the matter of modern aids in crime detection, members of the provincial police are now undergoing an intensive training under Sergeant C. K. McKenzie, a graduate of the R.C.M.P. school in Regina. The course includes scientific aids to investigation, map drawing, study of hairs, fibres, and blood stains, interviewing and the collection and presentation of evidence, ballistics, finger printing, documentary examinations, modus operandi, and the collation of data at the scenes of crimes.

Vancouver Island officers have finished their schooling, all of them passing with credit. Vancouver, Kamloops, Fort George, and Nelson are headquarters for the next series of classes.

Unfortunately, there is nothing in this curriculum which may help solve one of the puzzling problems of the coast: what becomes of the vast quantity of goods stolen from stores and warehouses in Vancouver which is never recovered through regular underworld channels, or in second-hand stores. Many detectives believe there is a tie-up between Vancouver gangs of burglars and some fence who has retail connections in one of the prairie cities, probably Calgary or Edmonton. Another theory is that the loot is shipped to the Far East, but this hardly seems tenable in view of the heavy freight charges involved.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition draws an average of 10,000 visitors a day. Ladies show a tendency to hurry through to other attractions with more of a feminine appeal, but their male escorts are reluctant to leave the cases of mounted fish of such unbelievable size as to make lying difficult, and the specimen heads of elk, caribou, mountain goats, grizzly bear, sheep, and deer.

The transparent pictures of shipping, lumbering, mining, and farming scenes hold many of the men rooted to the spot. The ores, gold dust, and nuggets, including the \$30,000 lump of high-grade ore from the Pioneer Mine, are under constant watch by four six-foot B.C. Provincial Police-men who have been sworn in as special state troopers for California.

Most of the questions asked concern the Alaska Highway, the route of which is shown on a large-scale map. Officials in charge are already wearying of explaining to the Americans that the road is not yet open, and they don't know when (or if) it will be built.

Two hundred business and professional men plan to take part in a motorcade from Vancouver to San Francisco next June, this being one of the schemes planned to attract fair visitors north for their holidays. Victoria is sending fifty cars and a kilites pipe band. The Tourist Association has raised \$60,000 to make Vancouver's attractions more widely known, half of this being from private interests and the balance as a grant from the city council.

An effort is also being made to raise \$15,000 to acquire the famous Jones aviary and establish this in Stanley Park under the direction of the founder, Charles Jones, and his three sons, all bird fanciers of renown. This "bird paradise" would form the basis for a collection of more than 1000 wild and tame birds, mostly of the singing variety, which would be housed in large wire enclosures where the feathered pets would be put through their paces by the Jones family. A small admittance charge would be made, from which a monthly revenue of \$1,215 is expected, about one-third of which should be net profit.

The Jones aviary, at present on a small backyard lot in the suburbs, is visited by thousands every summer, but the owner has had difficulty in meeting the cost of upkeep. Two years ago he negotiated with Philadelphia for the sale of the birds, but the deal fell through at the last minute.

DOUKHOBORS in the Grand Forks district have been showing signs of unrest and there is a possibility that nude parades may again be staged. The trouble started when one Tom Savin was charged with refusing to register the birth of a child and summoned to court. Instead of complying, he threw the summons in the stove and had to be arrested and jailed.

Two hundred Doukhobors, most of them members of the notorious and fanatic Sons of Freedom sect, held the Provincial Government building in a state of siege for some hours, blocking all passages and avenues to the courthouse. Much of the time they chanted in monotonous tones, finally departing when the case was remanded.

At Brilliant, a few days earlier, 6000 members of the Russian religious sect had paid their last respects to Peter Petrovich Verigin, who was laid to rest beside the body of Peter (Lordy) Verigin, who brought his followers to Canada at the turn of the last century. A funeral service lasting five hours brought eight days of mourning to a close, during which men and women passed before the bier in an unending procession.

THE future of the Doukhobor colony is shrouded in doubt. It is probable that the new leader will be Peter's son, also called Peter, but he lives in Russia and there are difficulties in the way of his coming to Canada. A committee is carrying on meantime.

Financially, the community is in a bad way. The Sun Life Assurance Company has foreclosed on 15,100 acres in the vicinity of Brilliant and Grand Forks, this being probably the most valuable property held by the Doukhobors since their advent in this country. The final foreclosure was granted only when it was plain there was no hope whatever of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd., meeting its obligations even in the remote future.

The property was mortgaged to the Sun Life over twenty-five years ago to secure a loan of \$200,000. Arrears of interest fell far behind, and last June a writ was issued by the mortgagee, which claimed \$219,000, the total due having been reduced by \$51,000 received from the sale of community lands to the West Kootenay Power Company.

For the present, the Doukhobors will continue to occupy and work the land. Because of their peculiar attitude towards recognized methods of farming, however, their ultimate success is extremely dubious.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Holt Gurney, who have been visiting the cities of Brazil, and cruising on the Amazon River for the past six weeks, have returned to Toronto.

Mr. E. J. Bennett, Mr. H. R. Bain and Mr. David Gibson, of Toronto, have sailed for England.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, who have been visiting Sir Herbert and Lady Holt in Nassau, The Bahamas, since January, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Julius Griffith, who arrived in Montreal from Vancouver several weeks ago to visit her brother, Mr. Stanley B. Lindsay, and Miss Lindsay, has sailed by the Duchess of York to join her son, Mr. Julius Griffith, in London.

Hon. and Mrs. John Hall Kelly, of Quebec, have sailed from New York in the Aquitania for a stay of several weeks in England and Scotland.

Major-General Hon. A. D. McRae and Mrs. McRae have returned to Vancouver for the Easter holidays. The former has been spending some time in Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Mrs. McRae has returned from a trip to South America.

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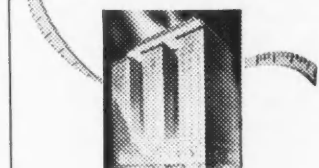
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A Belgian Travel Episode

By BRUCE MINER

IT WAS with deep regret I left Paris. The age and width and beauty of its great boulevards, the gaiety of its cafes, the tranquil meditation and uplift in the Louvre, the delight of excellent food and wine, the regret expressed at my departure from the Hotel Meurice, all combined to create within me a strong desire to return.

In Belgium there awaited me one of those events which had been the cause of an urge in me for many years. The remains of my brother, a cherished companion of my boyhood, lay quietly in a little Canadian cemetery near Ypres. He had been a "Fat" and was killed in action in 1916. No member of my family had yet been able to visit his grave. With me it was an obligation that I should. I desired for myself and the others of my family that one of us should stand beside that grave and pay tribute to his memory, his bravery and his sacrifice.

The Meurice had advised the Grand Palace Hotel in Brussels that I would arrive about nine p.m. and I was hospitably greeted, comfortably parked, and assured that my wishes had only to be expressed to be carried out.

TO THE hotel manager I expressed a desire to have a motor with an English-speaking chauffeur ready for me to drive to Ypres at 9.30 in the morning.

The car awaited me on time, a practically new Packard. The chauffeur, a huge man in immaculate uniform, but with a rather hard-bitten visage, greeted me indifferently. I made a deal—so many cents (American) per kilometre (Belgian). It added up to about \$25 for the drive, which would take the full day.

I showed him the road map, upon which were indicated in heavy red lines two routes to Menin, one directly across the country, the other via Ghent. I stated that I wished to go via the direct route. The chauffeur said "Oui, Monsieur" and we drove away. After going about twelve miles I noticed the name of the village we were passing through. It was "Asche," and Asche was not on the direct route, but was on the forty-kilometre-longer route, via Ghent. So I knocked on the glass between the chauffeur and me. He stopped the car, lowered the glass and looked at me with a severe and enquiring expression.

I stated the facts of my previous explicit directions and enquired why we were on the other road.

IN THE manner of a teacher taking to task a boy of whom he was not very fond anyway, and in a voice indicating, coolness, patience, but not a great deal of respect, he informed me, in not bad English, that the route I desired to travel was under construction and this was much better, both for time and comfort. As getting annoyed or angry only injures oneself, I have tried to train myself to try humor or satire—in the manner of the English taxi-driver—instead, so I said "And at so much per kilometre, more profitable to you." His shrug was in the best possible French manner.

What would you have done? Well, that's what I did. I said, "Go ahead, get me to Ypres," and in due course we arrived. It was about 12.15.

STOPPING at the Menin Gate, I was first impressed by the seemingly, thousands upon thousands of names of men, in columns, headed by the names of their various regiments.

Naturally I was interested almost exclusively in the Canadian regiments, of which my recollection is that the "Princess Pats" names greatly outnumbered all others. After going over the Canadian names, and noting those of any young men I had known, and recalling incidents associated with the arrival of the news of their deaths (for instance, that I was in Vancouver when the flash came announcing the passing of the first Canadian soldier killed in action), I proceeded to walk around and look the monument over. I then talked to an officer in uniform and was informed that the names on the Gate are only of those who died in the area but whose remains were never identified, and for whom no grave stone has been placed in any cemetery. That explained the absence of my brother's name.

Again I returned to study the lists of names and after half an hour had passed I went over to the chauffeur and said "Drive me to a café where I can lunch and at the same time observe the Cathedral." While most respectfully holding open the car door, he answered, with an entire change of manner and tone. "Pardon, Monsieur, but I have taken the liberty to observe you look only at the Canadian names on the Gate."

At that moment I did not want conversation so I replied, perhaps a bit shortly: "Why not? I am a Canadian."

He bowed. His expression changed. He smiled for the first time. His eyes looked friendly. I thought for a second he was going to shake hands, and then he said:

"I am sorry, Monsieur, very sorry. I thought you were an American tourist."

AFTER lunch and a walk around the Cathedral, and having located on a map given me by a kindly friend, the roads I wished to travel to the cemetery, I requested that I be driven to a florist's. Arriving at a store I enquired for fresh flowers. There were none in Ypres. The day before there had been a fashionable wedding, and visitors from England had bought all those that remained. I explained to the chauffeur I must have flowers. He drove for half an hour around the town, and out to the suburbs, finally locating a hot-house. Fortunately I secured some lilies, tulips, and best of all, some flowering maples.

Something less than two miles out was the little Maple Copse Cemetery. By then the sun was out and brought us a beautiful, clear, late April day. The not over eighteen year old trees were all in their fresh and varied green foliage. The birds were singing; a little brook, fresheted by recent April showers, was babbling along beside the retaining wall.

The grass was quite green. Four gardeners had just completed their spring clean-up and first cutting of the grass. The grave stones gleamed

"It is something to be a Canadian." Such was the reflection induced in the author of this little story—himself a well known Canadian business man who prefers to use a pen name for the narrative of a rather personal experience—by the reactions of some of his Belgian acquaintances to the revelation that he came from the Dominion.

It is not an untypical story. Few Canadians who have travelled in Europe have failed to come across Europeans who have been in Canada at some time or other, and few have failed to find in them a lively sense of friendship for Canada.

Not often, however, can the exchange of information between the Canadian of the present day and the erstwhile resident of Canada now back in Europe result so pleasantly as with "Bruce Miner" and his ex-Montreal friend.

white in the sunshine. It was a little secluded bit of Canada, where maple trees—transplanted from this country—and an odd white birch or two gave one a feeling of being at home in the North. I pay tribute to the Graves Commission.

The road was muddy, and the, by now, most gracious chauffeur volunteered to carry me across the cemetery entrance. I was still puzzled by the change in him.

ON LEAVING there I was shown some remaining trenches, "pill-boxes," old cement gun emplacements, St. Julien, Courcellette, and other places with tragically reminiscent names. Then on to Brussels again through a peaceful countryside, where all had been devastation. Not a house, tree or fence over eighteen years old. Arriving at Menin, where the two

roads to Brussels forked, I waited the result. We took the direct route. It was a better road than the other.

The chauffeur's head seemed to have sunk somewhat between his shoulders. As he sat intently hastening over the narrow, winding, but fairly smooth road, I could see he was carefully avoiding rough spots and slowing down to a comfortable speed on the curves. It was as though he was a different man.

On arrival at the hotel, I looked at the meter, figured the kilometres and cents and concluded \$28 was about what I would have to pay. I asked if I would pay him or the hotel, and he answered:

"Pardon again, Monsieur. Be pleased to pay me. I am very sorry. The charge is \$21."

That seemed to call for comment, so I asked, "What is all this about anyway?"

"Well, Monsieur, you see I have lived in Montreal six years. I am work at Royal Victoria Hospital for two years. I am policeman under Chief Tremblay for two years, and I am chauffeur for Sir — for two years, and I have driven him all over Canada. I am very sorry, Monsieur, I did not know you were Canadian."

I said, "So you worked at the Royal Victoria. Did you know a nurse there named Miner?"

"Oui, Oui! You mean the little mam'selle with the mole on her eye, eh? Sure. I knew her. Always laughing, eh?"

"Well! I am her uncle."

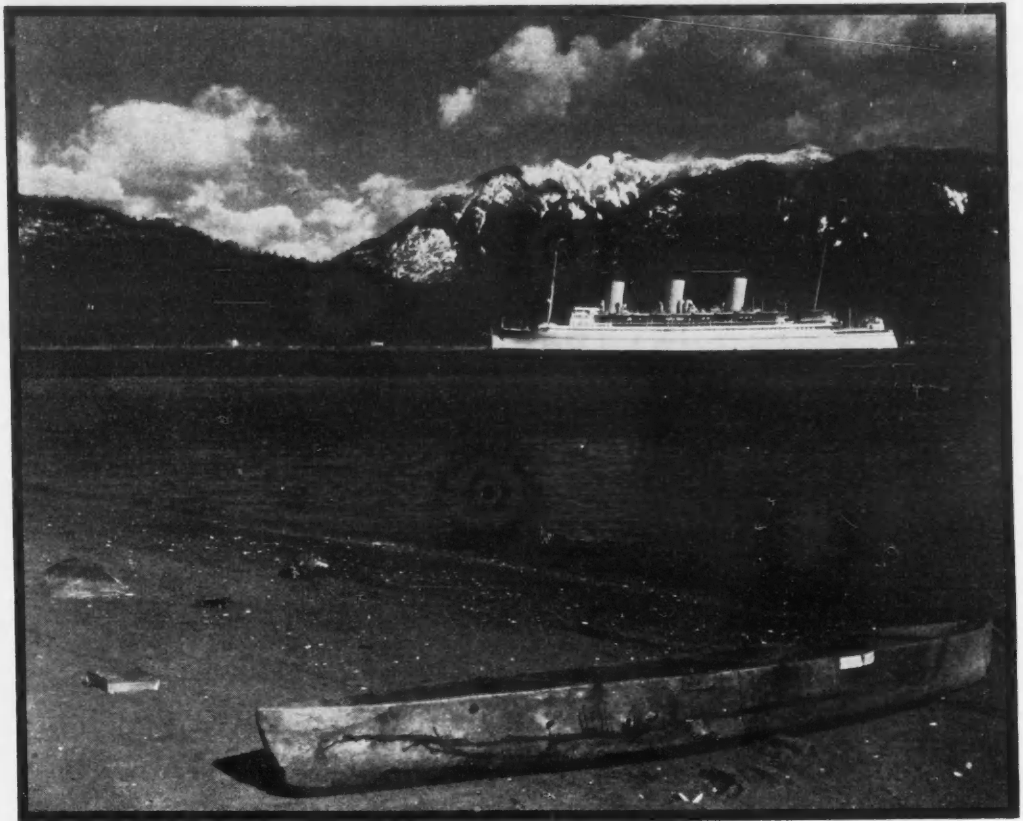
Then he did shake hands. I paid him and started for the door. He followed.

"Monsieur is leaving tonight?"

"Yes."

"Please, Monsieur, permit me the pleasure to drive you to the station. There will be no charge."

It is something to be a Canadian.



"GLORY OF THE LAND, THE SEA AND THE SKY." Gleaming with a brilliance comparable to the whiteness of the snow capping the mountains, the liner "Empress of Japan" threads her way out of the port of Vancouver, bound for the romantic ports of the Orient. In the background are the snowcapped peaks of Grouse Mountain and in the immediate foreground is an old Indian dugout canoe, made from one tree, and still used exclusively by the Government cared-for Indians of the North Shore.

—Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships.

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FOUR SQUARE

Goodby Albania!

BY "ANTONIUS"

THE present tempo of international events is rapid enough to make this commentator rather chary of expressing his views. It was bad enough to take the risk of saying that Mr. Chamberlain was probably right to assume that Germany would have seized Czechoslovakia by force, had France and Britain defied her to do so in September last. It still seems to have been a reasonable guess—although the fact that Germany has since done exactly that in defiance of a re-armed Britain is being, for some reason invisible to many dim-wits, touted as clear evidence that Germany would not have done that last autumn in defiance of a Britain not yet re-armed. It is far more risky to assert now that the new "Stop Hitler" alliance with Poland does not mean an end of German aggression in Central Europe—and will not, even if we add Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia to the Entente.

Yet Mr. Mussolini's descent on Albania does not prove—to me, at any rate—that all that was needed to save Czechoslovakia was a "firm stand," and the "calling of a bluff."

THE Albanian incident is a worse defiance of the expressed will of the democratic powers than was the annexation of the Sudeten area. It is true that, with our usual refusal to face facts, we shall probably not say this. If there is one country which

has no sentimental appeal for our militant pacifists, it is Albania, but no country has a purer claim to our sympathies. No people ever struggled harder, or indeed more successfully, against absorption by imperial oppressors. No race ever showed greater willingness to accept the blessing of liberty as, per se, the final and ultimate good.

Although it was convenient to forget the fact when we were shouting for vengeance on Germany for refusing to respect the post-war settlement, Czechoslovakia was actually the first nation to offend, and her seizure of Teschen from Poland in January, 1919, was the first of all attempts to use force as a means of policy after the Armistice. Albania did nothing like that.

Yet, unless my guess is very bad, the democracies will not attack Italy, nor will there be much of a demand that they should.

THEY must attack Germany if Germany seizes Danzig, or attacks Poland—or must accept the crumbling of modern society into chaos. This is not that the neutralization of Danzig or the independence of Poland is vital to the continued existence of civilization in Europe. Civilization of a sort—rather an impressive sort—survived in Europe through the centuries which lay between the Partitions of Poland and Sarajevo. Neither Prussian possession of Danzig nor the enslavement of Poland played any part in provoking the Great War.

We must implement our guarantee of Polish independence because it is a guarantee. If we guarantee the liberties and the boundaries of Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia, we must fight to preserve them. If we ever fail to implement a guarantee, we are done.



TO PROMOTE TRADE. Edwin Zuerrer of Toronto, who has been appointed Trade Representative for Switzerland in Canada and Newfoundland. Mr. Zuerrer is well known in Canadian business circles and for a number of years has been Honorary Swiss Consul.

—Portrait by Barefoot, Toronto.

I AM not suggesting for a moment that we should not give those guarantees—or that we should fail to implement them. All that I wish to suggest is that we might conceivably have guaranteed the liberties of Albania, of Manchukuo, of Ethiopia, of China, of Czechoslovakia, and that the case of Albania, added to previous events, indicates quite clearly that there is a far greater chance than our cheerful pacifists and League of Nations advocates will admit that guarantees may require to be implemented. In blunt words, if the existing boundaries of the world are to be made sacrosanct, then we shall see a lot of fighting in the future—probably even more than if the ancient custom of allowing turbulent nations to wage little wars from time to time is restored to favor.

I wish very much that some of the moving picture people would make a Walt Disney picture of the boundaries of Europe through the ages, and let

us see the kaleidoscope of history. Run at the rate of one second on the screen for each year of history, a thousand years would be pictured in under seventeen minutes—and the audience would go out a little dazed at the realization of all that has happened in a thousand years.

After that, the ordinary man and woman, the men and women whose right it is to choose between peace and war, whose privilege it is to die, to suffer, to live maimed, would have a clearer idea of what the pacifists want us to do. They would understand that the kaleidoscope which they have seen shows precisely what a League of Nations founded in the year of Our Lord 939 would have had to prevent. They would have gazed upon the only possible pictorial summary of all the hates and envies, the chivalries and brutalities which have determined the course of history. They would have some little conception of the task of bottling these up in a council chamber at Geneva, and keeping them from ever breaking out.

PEACE is a blessed thing—but not easily obtained. If we are to bring it by any other road than the slow

and faltering one which we have followed in the past; if we are to proclaim it as the law of nations; if we are to make a map of the world, and to make sure that never will its lines be altered, save by consent of all affected—then we might be wise to consider exactly how many of the two thousand million inhabitants of the world are with us, and precisely how much each of them is prepared to contribute in blood and effort to win this millennium.

While we think this over, my own suggestion would be that we move slowly about the making of guarantees, and much more rapidly than we are now doing about the very important task of bringing about union of mind and heart within our own borders, and the equally difficult and laborious duty of providing ourselves amply with the tools of that war which we must wage when the first of our guarantees needs to be supported by force.

In simple words, I should prefer a little less of vociferous demands that someone should "Stop Hitler," and a little more real consideration of where, when and how we are to do it.

Royal Visit Pictures

BY "JAY"

"THIS was my picture." What emotions these words will stir as you say them, if you are referring to one of the pictures which will go to make the album which SATURDAY NIGHT proposes to present to Their Majesties as a memento of their visit to Canada.

All owners of cameras, whether advanced amateurs or those who merely use their camera for personal pleasure, should be able to make pictures eligible for the judges' consideration in this competition. The points to be considered are very few.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for simplicity. Salon finish is absolutely unnecessary, in fact it is more desirable to have merely a contact print taken from the negative, if the negative is 2½ by 3½, or larger. If smaller than this an enlargement of about 4 by 6 is all that is necessary.

In the average photographic competition, arrangement, or composition of the subject-matter, is very important, but in this instance human interest will come first. The judges will realize that many entries will be taken "on the fly," as it were, and no time will be available to arrange the subject matter in the view finder. On the other hand this consideration will not be accepted as an excuse for poor or careless work.

MANY people who have spoken to me about this competition seem to be under the impression that all pictures must contain the figures of Their Majesties. This is far from being true. There are many other subjects relative to the occasion that will be necessary to round out the story of their visit.

One such picture was recently received by a staff editor of SATURDAY NIGHT. It was the photograph of a man painting the totem poles in Stanley Park, Vancouver, in readiness for Their Majesties' visit. Another picture showed a number of girls making flags for decoration purposes. Still another portrayed a young boy and girl gazing in rapt attention at a window display of royal decorations. These pictures have not been entered for the competition, but they do serve very well to emphasize the many opportunities to be found by the intelligent camera owner.

Even those who live far from the route traveled by the Royal train may find opportunities to contribute to this unusual competition. Undoubtedly, special trains will be scheduled to carry passengers to points along the route. Instances concerned with the departure of these trains may well afford occasions to use the camera, and local decorations, coupled with some human element, or some phase of Canadian contemporary life, will certainly help to complete the pictorial story which the album will contain.

THE technical side of taking pictures for this competition need not be mentioned here. Those who understand this will not want to read about it, and those who do not understand it will be well advised to carry on as they have been doing in the past. If you can take a picture of your family around a picnic table, or Aunt Mary in the back yard holding Junior, your opportunities of winning even the grand prize are good. If I were to advise at all it would be to use the imagination and consider anything that is unusual, anything that is definitely related to the Royal visit and has human appeal, as possibilities for entries.

In closing may I again repeat the important fact that entries must not be in any way retouched? Any improvements necessary to the prints accepted will be done by experts commissioned by SATURDAY NIGHT. If you are in doubt about the type of film to use for your particular camera, or other matters relative to the taking of a photograph eligible for a competition such as this, I am sure the firm that develops and finishes your work, or the store from which you buy your supplies, will be only too glad to assist you.

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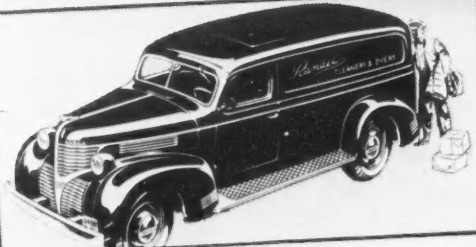
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 15, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Newsprint's Problems and Possibilities

BY R. W. FINLAYSON

This is the third and last of a series of articles by Mr. Finlayson on newsprint — Canada's No. 1 industrial problem. Practically every factor discussed in the first two articles—excess capacity, Scandinavian competition, the threat of Southern newsprint, the decline in newspaper advertising, reduction of the revenues received by publishers, the development of radio, television and facsimile reproduction—has a long-term depressing influence on the Canadian newsprint industry.

However, it should not be overlooked that many progressive steps have been taken in the past few years. The oppressive interlocking contract system has largely been eliminated, the price has advanced \$10, the corporate financial structure has been strengthened and the statistical position of the industry improved. In this article Mr. Finlayson also examines the role of the association, the prorationing policy and forecasts the future in store for the industry.

COMPETITION from other newsprint producers and the problems besetting the United States consumer, which were discussed in the previous two articles, have quite naturally worried the Canadian newsprint manufacturer. The latter's associations have in the past tackled their difficulties with but little success.

However, in the last few years, significant progress has been made which gives the observer an opportunity to see some silver lining in an otherwise very overcast newsprint sky. The outlook for the industry can best be gauged following a study of the results achieved through the co-operative efforts of the Canadian manufacturers.

Although as mentioned in the last article, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has had little trouble presenting a continuous viewpoint on newsprint policies, the Canadian manufacturers' efforts to show a united front have met with a series of disappointing failures.

One by one a joint newsprint sales organization, a Newsprint Institute supported by provincial governments, a Bankers' Committee seeking consolidation, and the Newsprint Export Manufacturers' Association at first organized to conform with the N.I.R.A., have risen and have, after a short-lived if eventful life, passed away.

The individualistic producer has, time and time again, thought it worth while to forget about the rules the other manufacturers used in playing the game. The result has been the same, with disastrous regularity. As soon as the selfish manufacturer sold at a lower price, gave rebates or took an additional contract, the war was on, and when the smoke cleared the bones of the former group were about all that remained. Then the leaders would sit down to establish some sort of order, and start all over again.

Move Toward Unity

ABOUT the only ones who benefited from this type of economic warfare were the publishers who set the bait which started the last flare-up. However, the wiser ones were not entirely satisfied, desiring stability even at higher prices rather than the disrupted financial condition of their newsprint suppliers.

In the last five years, a more unified and saner policy seems to have been adopted by the producers. This coincided with the appearance of the Newsprint Association of Canada. One might be tempted to say that this association would go the way of its predecessors. This is, of course, possible, but the very real contributions of its members to the industry's welfare compels strict examination.

In 1935 the industry's woes were many, but five really pressing problems. At present two of these have been eliminated, the effects of two have been considerably lessened, and but one remains still

serious. A discussion of these points will not only illustrate the progress that has been made, but will also give us an opportunity to evaluate the future.

One of the greatest single achievements during this time has been the abolition of the oppressive interlocking contract system. By this means, a single agreement signed by a consumer possessing a price-setting mill (100,000 tons annual production) could automatically set the price for a large part of the Canadian industry.

Its unfairness was manifest, and only the demoralized state of the industry gave the consumers a chance to saddle the producers with this impost. As consumption gained and the industry began to pull themselves together, they could afford to demand more rights from the publishers, and this objectionable clause was eliminated when new contracts were drawn up.

Hearst Pressure

A SECOND weakness connected with the first point, the unwholesome pressure of large buyers, has also almost vanished. The breakdown of the Hearst Empire has lessened the pressure of the worst of these offenders, though, as we have seen before, it brought other troubles in its wake.

The Hearst organization customarily purchased about 500,000 tons of Canadian newsprint annually, and their tremendous buying power enslaved the Canadian industry year after year. The present weakness of this chain and the abolition of the contract system have made it possible to establish some order in the industry.

Largely as a result of the changes mentioned above, the third, and probably the most self-evident advance made since 1935, has been the price increase of \$10 per ton from \$40 to \$50.

In 1938, a comparatively poor year when the United States publishers were using up their previously accumulated stocks, the Canadian industry shipped about 2.5 million tons. On the 1935 price basis, the gross receipts from this sale would have been about \$100 million, but at the existing price of \$50, they were roughly \$125 million.

In addition, the \$50 price meant \$50, and not \$50 less a thousand-and-one kinds of rebates. In 1935 the \$40 price should properly have been stated as somewhere between \$35 and \$40, because the industry's contracts were honeycombed with concessions.

Financial Improvement

THIS largely-ignored subject cannot be over-stressed. It speaks well for the growing confidence and co-operation amongst the present members of the Canadian industry.

In 1935 it could be said that 50% of the rated capacity of the Canadian industry was under some kind of receivership, bankruptcy or in or



A VALUABLE BONE'S FUTURE IN DOUBT

near default. In the first group, Abitibi, Price Brothers, Minnesota & Ontario, and Great Lakes, representing about 31% of the Canadian capacity, were in receivership or bankruptcy. In the second group, Consolidated, Donnacona and Lake St. John, having about 19% of the Canadian rated capacity, were in serious financial difficulties.

The year 1939 finds a far brighter, though not too optimistic, financial outlook. Of the two groups, only Abitibi and Minnesota & Ontario are still in the hands of the receivers, and before the end of the year, definite progress in freeing these units seems highly probable. Almost without exception, the other companies have improved their liquid positions, and although earnings are not yet satisfactory, they are much better than they were in 1935. The dewatering of these financial structures has brought nearer the day when, given a sufficient volume of business, a reasonable rate of return on the newsprint investment can be earned.

The progress that has been achieved in this fourth field has also made

possible a far more definite and courageous leadership on the part of newsprint's corporate management. Any form of receivership is at best only temporary, and not until this type of control is eliminated will a whole-hearted permanent newsprint policy be possible.

While on this topic, it is important to state that much of the above mentioned progress has come only through a slow but continuous evolution in the type of personality which has been connected with the industry. Gone are the days of the financial tycoons, the newsprint Empire Builders, such as the Graustains, the Backuses, and the Smiths, and the present men such as Hinman, Belnap, Fox, McInnis and Cullen, are saner and sounder, if less dynamic and picturesque.

The management switch from the financier to the operator has coincided with the introduction of a new leader, Charles Vining, who became president of the Newsprint Association of Canada in 1934, and who has been a moving spirit in the progress achieved during the difficult past four years. (Continued on Page 12)

Practical Policy in Handling Wealth

BY W. A. McKAGUE

HOW TO PRESERVE AND ACCUMULATE WEALTH. ARTICLE 10.

In this final article of the series, the previous points are woven into a workable policy designed for security and gain.

Recognizing that there is a time and a place for everything, this policy shows uses for hoarding, commodity trading, etc., as well as for the bonds, mortgages and stocks which now are generally favored. It even admits of the need, in extreme cases, for sending money out of the country.

The program therefore is somewhat at variance with the current precepts of investment. But it has been built up from fundamentals, seeking a broader foundation than that of the financial structure which is threatened by the social and economic movements of today.

IN PRECEDING articles we have shown the need for abandonment of old investment precepts. Gold being out of circulation, paper money, and with it contracts which are payable in paper money, become questionable. Equities, including common stocks, provide a measure of protection, provided that private property remains, and also provided that the earning power of property is not expropriated through taxation and regulation. Commodities come nearest to the idea of intrinsic value and security, but the earning power of wealth when kept in this form is problematical.

What, then, is the owner of wealth to do in his desire to preserve it? Where does our search for security lead us?

The best possible answer, it is submitted, should be apparent from the previous discussion. It is to be found in owning the right thing at the right time—in transferring wealth from one form to another, and perhaps also from one country to another, according to the circumstances.

To be able to do this, it is absolutely necessary to confine operations to things that are marketable. That excludes a few forms of wealth which for a long time were regarded as good. The two most important of these are real estate and small business enterprises. The former has been victimized by excessive taxation. The latter has to be excluded because it does not permit of prompt sale. He who would seek safety in a time of change cannot afford to pledge his wealth in jeopardy in fixed assets.

He must remain the master of his own house.

There is no formula for success. We are merely showing ways in which wealth may be preserved, and how, in certain forms it may be used to bring a profit. But with the aid of a few illustrations, we can suggest the right kind of action under a given set of circumstances.

Preservation

AT CERTAIN times the mere task of preservation may be difficult enough. During a revolution, a buried hoard of gold, or some other metal or commodity, might be the best protection. In the absence of other income, that necessitates living off capital. Barring such extreme circumstances, there usually are easier methods of preservation and often of gain.

It is essential to keep in mind the difference between apparent gain and real gain. You might realize a monetary gain of say ten per cent. through holding copper for a year, but what have you really gained if other commodities and living costs go up proportionally? Obviously nothing, in real purchasing power. But you have at least held your own. If you had kept money, it would have dropped ten per cent. in purchasing power.

All marketable forms of wealth can have a place in such a program of security. And these forms are much more varied than may at first appear. They range all the way from paper money, which for the present must remain as our medium of exchange and as a kind of superficial measure of value, to long-term bonds. They include gold (as and where it is available for holding), more than twenty different commodities, bank deposits (which are a means for keeping paper money on tap, with a little interest), company shares, and a wide range of bonds and other credit instruments.

Variance in Relations

THE records of the past twenty years, embracing the entire post-war period, reveal such fluctuations in the price relation of one form of wealth to another, as to refute the argument that economic life is being stabilized by governmental action. Brain trusts have magnified rather than modified the extremes which seemed to be inherent in private enterprise. Such fluctuations will be with us for a long time, if the signs are read aright. The possibility, through owning the right thing at the right time, which over these past years are almost fabulous, will still be within the range of action.

And let us repeat what was said in respect to commodities. You do not have to be perfect in order to realize a gain. You can afford a wide margin of error, and still realize a fair rate of interest or better. What you must do, however, is abandon some of the precepts and prejudices which are shown by present circumstances to be unsound, and widen your program to include certain actions or lack of action, which you might formerly have considered unsound.

The average person makes the common error of being always in the market, and often he is in it right up to the limit of his resources. That applies to the investor as well as to the speculator. The records show that there are times when one should be entirely out, that is, one's wealth should be in cash, or in safe deposits readily convertible into cash, or possibly in short-term and quickly marketable bonds.

To Illustrate

TO ILLUSTRATE, an average list of industrial stocks bought in 1929 would by 1932 have shown a capital loss of no less than 80 per cent., and average dividend payments for the whole three years of only about 12 per cent., so that the net loss for the three years would be 68 per cent. Even if this same average list of industrial stocks had been held right through until the present, the capital loss would still be 60 per cent., more than offsetting the dividend payments which amounted to only about 35 per cent. for the entire period.

Thus anyone in possession of stocks in 1929 would have been far wiser to have sold out, kept the cash, and drawn upon it for his living expenses, rather than keep the stocks. This strikingly illustrates how current yield in dividends or interest may be far outweighed by fluctuations in capital values. It could be duplicated from (Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Stocks and War Scares

BY P. M. RICHARDS

A READER of this column writes me: "You've said more than once that a European war would cause a big demand for war materials from this continent, and make industry over here very active. If that is so, why does the stock market drop instead of rise every time there's a war scare?"

Well, for one thing, no one really knows what would happen, and the investor or trader in stocks wants to see a reasonably clear course ahead. He probably sells on a war scare not so much because he believes that stocks will go down as because he wants to be out of the market in a period of confusion and uncertainty. Furthermore, he knows that the New York Stock Exchange closed for several months on the outbreak of the Great War (from July 30 to December 13, 1914, to be exact) and he may not be able to take the chance of having his resources "frozen". He also, perhaps, sees the possibility that war emergencies might bring about a degree of government control of industry and finance and limitation of profits that might make stocks not so profitable to hold.

There can be no doubt that if Britain and France get into a big war, they will want war supplies from the United States and Canada. The very fact that they have been buying over here before a war is evidence of that. And it's a reasonable assumption that such a demand, added to domestic needs, would be sufficient to produce an industrial boom on this continent and a virtual disappearance of unemployment, though, as to the latter, the large proportion of unskilled labor might make its absorption difficult and slow.

There Are Many "Ifs"

BUT, though it's reasonable to look for an industrial boom, it's by no means certain that we should have one, or that it would be as large as that of the last war. There are more "ifs" in the prospect than we may realize at first. For one thing, it might be a quite different kind of war from the last, one which might consume much less in the way of munitions. It might be over in a few weeks or months, not last more than four years. And Britain and France might lose command of the seas and be unable to get munitions from this continent. That doesn't seem at all likely, but it could happen.

Before we take it for granted that the course of the next war will more or less duplicate that of the

last, it might be well to glance back at 1914-18. There were many critical periods in that war which might have brought a sudden end to the Allies' demand for munitions from North America. Suppose the Battle of the Marne had been won by the Germans? Suppose the British had not succeeded in overcoming the submarine campaign against their supply ships? Suppose the Germans had won the Battle of Jutland and blockaded Britain in place of being blockaded by her?

Suppose lots of other things had turned out differently. Many of them came very close to doing so. Not only might the demand for munitions have been cut short, but the Allies might have been unable to pay for the munitions taken.

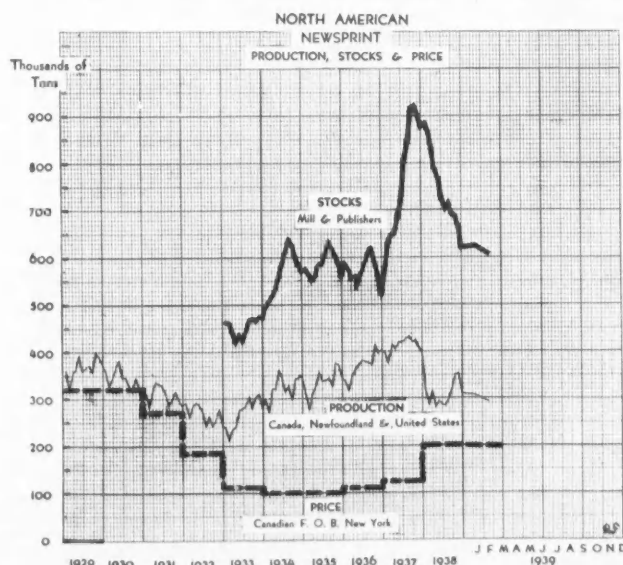
The New Conception

AS REGARDS the possibility of limitation of war profits, that, it must be admitted, is distinctly more than a possibility. No one who has followed the legislative trends of recent years can doubt that. Big profits may be made impossible in the next war. We may have conscription, but of property and productive facilities and the machinery of finance rather than of persons.

I believe that if Britain and France go to war with the autocracies, they will defeat them, mainly because of their infinitely greater economic strength. I think it would be a long war. But I also think that the democracies might get badly hammered in the early part of the war, until they had their armament machine functioning efficiently. Such reverses for the democracies would be bearish influences in the stock market.

All this means that there are good reasons why investors should regard a war scare as a good reason for switching temporarily from stocks to cash. But it doesn't mean that investors who continue holding their stocks would necessarily lose by doing so, in the long run.

In spite of the "ifs" referred to above, and others which no doubt have been overlooked, the weight of evidence is that a major war in Europe would again result in intense industrial activity on this continent. And presumably, even if profits were limited, there would still be profits. My own belief is that the outlook is for business expansion, whether it's peace or war that's ahead. The only thing that will hold business back is continuation of the present uncertainty.



THE TREMENDOUS GROWTH in newsprint stocks in 1937, anticipating the price rise, is clearly shown above. At the end of 1937 the United States publishers had about 770,000 tons in storage and mills had a minimum of about 110,000 tons. Since then the publishers' holdings have fallen almost 400,000 tons and the mills have more than doubled their storage. Excess stocks have now ceased to be a serious problem. Canada normally has about 71 per cent., the United States about 22 per cent., and Newfoundland approximately 7 per cent., of the North American newsprint production.

Newsprint Problems and Possibilities

(Continued from Page 11)
The industry has not yet emerged from the wilderness, but much ground has been covered and the confidence that now exists amongst a greater part of the industry is the most optimistic sign that the promised land may some day be reached.

Excess Capacity

THE fifth and most important threat which was hanging over the industry in 1935, excess capacity, is still omnipresent, and almost as dangerous.

In 1936 the Canadian industry operated at about 80%, in 1937 94%, and in 1938 62% of the capacities existing in those years. However, if we exclude the mills controlled by the publishing interests, who normally operate at a much higher rate, the percentage of the remaining section of the industry from 1936 to 1938 would have been closer to 75%, 89% and 57%, or a three-year average of about 74%.

In 1937, when the United States publishers stored about 400,000 tons more than their normal requirements, anticipating the price increase, and the United States consumption was comparatively high, Canada produced about 3.6 million tons and had a capacity rating of about 3.9 million tons. In 1937 Abitibi's common shares sold at a high of \$15.75. The 1939 Canadian capacity is about 4.3 million tons, and the whole industry will be very fortunate if it produces 3,000,000 tons. As a result the operating percentage of the total Canadian industry may reach 70%.

This optimistic forecast would give the competitive section of the industry, eliminating the publisher owned mills,

a percentage of about 65. In 1939, Abitibi's common shares sold at a low of 50 cents. As can be easily seen, the problem of over-capacity is still patent and acute.

Prorating

THE recent controversy about the Great Lakes contracts has brought the prorating policy, adopted to relieve the problems largely created by excess capacity, into the open. This system was devised to spread the business being received equitably over the entire industry, with the exception of the publisher-owned mills.

The argument of the typical Great Lakes bond-holder can be taken as a good example of the individual company's case against prorating. This man reduced the value of his bond holdings on the promise that his company would receive more tonnage from certain publishers' newsprint contracts, and this agreement was accepted by the Ontario government and approved by the Ontario Supreme Court. Then, a short time after, the same government supported the plea of the industry, and certain contracts were taken away and the company was compelled to operate at or near the industry's level. Naturally, the bond-holder can see no justification for this move.

The opposite side of the case is commonly called that represented by the industry. However, the social or humanitarian aspects should rather be stressed. The members of the industry realize that if, instead of operating forty-odd mills at 60%, they could temporarily shut down say five mills besides the three now not in operation, and operate the remaining thirty-two at say from 75% to 80%,



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the resulting economies would be substantial.

Impossible Here

HOWEVER, this ideal condition which might be achieved in a totalitarian state is virtually impossible in Canada, where practically all timber resources are leased from the various provincial governments. Whether the consumers or the manufacturers like it or not, these governments have and will continue to take an active interest in the welfare of the industry. It is their duty to supervise the execution of forest leases, to see that mills are operated in various communities, and to prevent competitive practices which might en-

danger the operation of the industry.

If five mills were shut down, the inhabitants of five communities, perhaps 10,000 workers and 50,000 dependents, would sooner or later be on relief. The industry, by operating say thirty-eight mills at 60%, instead of thirty-two at 80%, is really contributing millions of dollars a year to the provincial treasuries.

But, when one considers the wasteful way in which much of the pulpwood has been slaughtered, and in which its manufactured products have been sold at prices not much above cost, the peculiar thing is not that the various governments have interfered when they considered it necessary, but that they have not taken over complete control of the industry.

Remembering what the United States federal government has done with cotton, and the British government in rationalizing their coal industry, it is easy to see what might have happened in Canada. If this supreme type of control ever becomes necessary in Canadian newsprint, the procedure adopted by the British government, of buying inefficient mines and transferring whole communities, might well be introduced. However, the problems of competing legislative jurisdictions and the international complications which might follow make the adoption of such a plan unlikely.

The policy of prorating has at least given the industry some degree of stability. Anything less rigorous in the type of control mechanism would have led to a disastrous type of economic warfare of which the industry knows only too well.

Prospective Changes

THE reader accustomed to the usually over-optimistic newsprint security surveys may have been somewhat disappointed in the tone of these articles. The emphasis on the background of the problems and on future developments was intentional as it was felt that a discussion of these topics has generally been sidetracked.

However, in the paragraphs below, although the long term outlook is covered, more attention is paid to prospective changes in the next few years.

On the demand side, we may expect a moderate long term increase from overseas countries, but this will become effective only when international affairs have been settled. It is doubtful, on the other hand, if the condition of the United States consumers will allow them to increase their purchases greatly except to conform with the usual cyclical swings in business.

It must be remembered that there is much authority for believing that the saturation point has been reached in the United States volume of news-

paper advertising and circulation. Certainly the good old days before 1930, when impressive additions were made yearly, are gone forever.

Although the advance of radio has recently slowed down, the threat of television and facsimile reproduction is certainly grave. However, competition for the advertising dollar by the latter two media will not become an important factor for several years.

As the long-term outlook for increased newsprint demand is not too optimistic, the main problem in the supply field will likely remain over-capacity. Fortunately, expansion is likely in only two countries, Finland and Southern United States. In the former case, no additions are now contemplated, but in the latter section a newsprint mill is now being built at Lufkin, Texas. It would be foolish to dismiss this development, but as some problems met in this field have yet to be conquered, the competition from this source will not be serious for at least a few years.

Wood Pulp

IT MIGHT be wise to introduce here a subject allied to newsprint supply and that is the utilization of forest resources for wood pulp. In the last decade, cellulose research has progressed rapidly and wood pulp is used in the manufacture of rayon, plastics, cellophane and armaments, besides various types of paper. The Canadian newsprint manufacturer finds it virtually impossible to compete outside of Canada in paper products other than newsprint, but he can extend his pulp-making facilities.

It is doubtful if there will be much switching in the next few years, especially with the Lake Sulphite affair still fresh in the minds of prospective investors. However, it would be unwise to minimize the importance of these factors and the next ten years may see a great change.

Short term Canadian newsprint forecasts have to be predicated on the outlook for peace and on the condition of business, especially in the United States. United States advertising activity usually follows about three months after industrial fluctuations, and so we cannot hope for a substantial upturn in United States consumption until at least the third quarter of this year.

In February, 1939, United States newsprint advertising lineage showed only a 2% decline over that of February, 1938, and this was the smallest monthly decrease in over a year. United States national advertisers have budgeted for approximately a 7% increase in 1939 over 1938. However, if newspaper rates continue to remain high and circulation volume continues to fall, it is doubtful if this medium will get its proportionate share.

The excess stocks collected in 1937 by United States publishers, in anticipation of a price rise, have ceased to be a grave problem, but they still have about 40,000 tons in excess of their normal requirements, having regard to their present rate of consumption.

If they allow their present inventories to decline to a minimum it will have a bad temporary effect on Canadian shipments. In the last few months the manufacturers have increased their mill stocks, and so the drop in the total stocks as plotted on the chart is not as pronounced as it might have been. However, it is unlikely that mill stocks will increase much beyond their present level.

A Complex Problem

WEIGHING all these factors is an extremely difficult problem. If one presumes that war will not break out, and that we have the usual fall upturn in United States activity in the remaining months of 1939, it would be natural to expect that the whole Canadian industry might operate at from 65% to 70% of capacity. This would leave the remaining members of the industry, eliminating the non-prorating publisher mills, an operation of roughly from 60% to 65% which would, in turn, be about 10% ahead of 1938.

It is very unlikely that the \$50 price will be advanced this year, and conceivably it might be reduced to conform with Great Northern's \$48. However, based on the existing price and on a volume of slightly over 60%, it is doubtful if the average company can do much more than pay its depreciation and show a slight operating profit. If the rate advanced to 80%, it has been estimated that the average company in the Canadian industry could earn from 3% to 5% on a normal investment.

The newsprint bond or share holder has to hope for a business upturn in the United States. If, instead, the present setback continues, the industry and newsprint securities will continue to remain in the doldrums.

Don't Sell Short

IN CONCLUSION, a warning should be given—Don't sell newsprint short. While it is true that the long-term outlook could not be called optimistic, still several events might take place in a shorter space of time which would greatly alter newsprint security values. And it must be remembered that, while newsprint shares and bonds are now low in price, they move farther and faster than their industrial equivalents. And the present statistical position of the Canadian newsprint industry is fairly satisfactory.

The only important requisite is higher demand and this can come only as a result of a business advance in United States, or as a result of war. The former depends largely on Hitler's moves and the reader can guess on this point as well as the writer. However, if war comes, the greater part of Scandinavian exports of pulp and newsprint would be bottled up in the Baltic. Canada would be in a wonderful position to supply the deficiency. Again pulp requirements partly for arms would be greater and it is quite likely that artificially higher demand for newsprint would come from the United States as took place in 1915.

So although it is no time to buy newsprint securities to "average down," it certainly is no time to sell newsprint short.

Mr. Findlayson's three articles, the last of which appears above, are being re-published in pamphlet form, copies of which can be obtained at a nominal price from the author, at 95 St. George Street, Toronto.

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OR TO TAKE ARMS AGAINST
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Concerning Insurance

Multiple Taxation of the Business

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is doubtful if the appetite of the taxing authorities has been developed to a greater extent in any direction than it has been in the taxation of the insurance business.

If the great multitude of policyholders in Canada realized as a body that this multiple taxation adds materially to the cost of their insurance, they would take effective action to keep the taxation within reasonable bounds.

ALTHOUGH the taxes paid by insurance companies constitute a very important element in the cost of insurance, it is difficult for the insuring public to realize the fact, because the taxes are not added as a separate item to their insurance bill but are lumped in the premium charge along with other expense items.

As far as insurance buyers are concerned the taxation is indirect, and they evidently take it for granted that the money does not come out of their pockets but out of the well-filled coffers of the rich insurance corporations. And the politicians, who show no reluctance in voting for increases in these taxes whenever they have the opportunity, apparently take the same view.

Of course there is no objection to the taxation of insurance to the extent necessary to cover the cost of government supervision of the business, or to the property and other taxes that are imposed on all property-owners or on all businesses alike, because it is recognized that the insurance business, like any other business, must bear its fair share of the general tax burden. But when, in addition to other taxes, a levy is made on the premium payments made by the people to secure insurance protection, it is time for those who pay the premiums to call a halt.

In the case of life insurance, these premium payments are made for the sole purpose of providing some measure of protection for policyholders and their families against the financial hazards of death and a dependent old age—an objective that is generally admitted to be of the highest economic importance to the country at large. Any tax on these payments lessens their effectiveness to that extent, and is thus opposed to the best interests of the nation as a whole.

Why People Pay Premiums

IN THE case of fire, casualty and other forms of insurance, these premium payments are made for the purpose of providing protection against property and other losses which would be crippling if they had to be borne by the individual in business, professional or private life, but which by means of insurance are spread over a wide area and are thus borne with equanimity and with a minimum of disturbance and interruption to the business and private life of the community. Thus the business of insurance is deserving of special consideration at the hands of legislative bodies instead of being singled out for special taxation.

In 1937, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the total expenses of the Canadian life insurance companies under Dominion registry were \$57,445,814, of which \$5,204,412 went for taxes, while the total expenses in Canada of the British and United States companies transacting life insurance in this country were \$15,888,923, of which \$1,454,818 was paid in taxes here.

In the same year the general expenses incurred by Canadian companies under Dominion registry transacting fire, casualty or other lines of insurance totaled \$9,043,548, of which \$1,270,581 was for taxes, while the total expenses incurred in Canada by British and foreign companies transacting fire and other lines of insurance in this country were \$21,116,243, of which \$2,408,581 was for taxes here.

Multiple Levies

Life insurance companies doing business in this country under Dominion registry are subject to Dominion, Provincial and, in some cases, to municipal taxation. They are subject to the Dominion income tax, and to assessment to cover the expenses of the Dominion Insurance Department. In each of the Provinces in which they transact business they are subject to a tax on the premium income in the Province, annual license fees, except in Prince Edward Island, and other miscellaneous fees, investment taxes, annual fees under statutes other than Insurance Acts in some cases. In Quebec they are also subject to a corporation profit tax.

In addition to ordinary business taxes and fees levied upon them in common with other companies, life insurance companies are required by certain municipalities in Eastern Canada to pay additional taxes and fees for the privilege of doing business within their borders. In Quebec, thirty-eight municipalities impose such taxation, ranging in amount from \$5 to \$500. In New Brunswick, five municipalities levy such taxes, in Nova Scotia there are six, and in Prince Edward Island there are eight municipalities imposing such taxes, ranging in amount from \$5 to \$100.



G. A. TOBIAS, C.L.U., who has been appointed district manager at St. Catharines, Ont., for the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He joined the company in 1932, and since that time has established a successful record both as producer and supervisor.

capalities imposing such taxes, ranging in amount from \$5 to \$100.

Fire and casualty insurance companies doing business in Canada are also subject to a multiplicity of taxes. The Dominion imposes a premium tax of 1 per cent. on the net premiums collected throughout Canada, whether or not a profit has been made on the business. It further imposes a tax of 15 per cent. on net profits earned, but this tax may be offset by the amount of premium tax paid, although if the premium tax exceeds the amount of the liability for profits tax no refund is allowed. An assessment is made by the Dominion on these companies, too, to defray the expenses of the Dominion Insurance Department.

High Premium Taxes

Then these companies are subject to taxation by each of the nine Provinces in which they transact business. Each Province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island which confines itself to a reasonable license fee, imposes, first, a premium tax ranging from 1 2/3 per cent. to 3 per cent., and, second, a fire prevention tax of 0.25 per cent. to 0.75 per cent. of premium income in the Province, irrespective of whether a profit has been made on the business in the Province or not. The basis of taxation is the premium income in the Province, exclusive of reinsurance premiums paid to companies licensed in the Province and premiums returned on cancellation.

In some Provinces profit taxes are payable, in addition to license fees, and contributions must also be made for the upkeep of the Provincial Insurance Departments. In addition, some municipalities levy taxes of their own for permission to transact business within their boundaries. All taxes paid to the provinces and the municipalities may be deducted from the amount which would otherwise be payable under the profits tax imposed by the Dominion. But, it is plain, that a company operating throughout Canada is subject in most cases to triple taxation, on the same case to

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I should appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience your opinion of the Associated Medical Services Inc. The booklet they send out does not give their address or names of any officials of the organization.

—L. L. M., Toronto, Ont.

Associated Medical Services Incorporated, 11 Queens Park, Toronto, is not an insurance institution, but is empowered to furnish certain medical services to those who become subscribers.

As the monthly subscription rates for the services undertaken to be performed are moderate, and as the corporation is a reputable one and has substantial backing, there is no reason in my opinion why anyone in need of such services should not become a subscriber.

It is to be noted that the benefits, services and obligations may be terminated by the corporation upon three months' notice in writing to the subscriber by mail to his last known address.

This corporation does not come under the requirements of the Insurance Act as to Government deposits, supervision, reserves, etc., and therefore does not furnish the same security as is afforded holders of policies of licensed insurance companies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been considering accident insurance with the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Assoc. of Canada, office 140 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Kindly advise on reliability of same.

—M. R., Regina, Sask.

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office at Utica, N.Y., and

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LTD.**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Canadian head office at Ottawa, was incorporated and commenced business in 1883, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since November 7, 1933.

It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$22,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1938, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in this country were \$53,795.81, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$11,132.33, showing a surplus in Canada of \$41,663.48. Its head office financial statement showed total assets of \$3,055,734.01, and a surplus over reserves and all liabilities of \$1,355,617.85.

Assessment liability of members is limited to the amount of one assessment. According to the by-laws, each assessment shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding \$6.00 for each single benefit membership, or \$12.00 for each double benefit membership. Members may be reinstated by qualifying for membership just as when they first joined, and by paying \$3.00 if a single benefit member and \$6.00 if a double benefit member. All benefits cease upon discontinuance of premium payments, except when a claim is pending at the time premium payments cease.

All claims are readily collectable, and the Association is safe to insure with for fraternal Insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly give me full particulars as to the standing of The Canadian Order of Foresters with head office in Brantford, Ont.

What the total assets, income and insurance in force is for the year in insurance and sick benefit Depts. also surplus?

Is it safe to insure with?

—A. C. J., Kearney, Ont.

Canadian Order of Foresters was incorporated in 1879. It is regularly licensed by the Ontario Government Insurance Department as a fraternal benefit society. It operates on an actuarial basis, and maintains legal reserves on all policies in force.

Latest Government figures available are for the year ended December 31, 1937, and show that the total admitted assets of the society at that date were \$17,334,081.10, while the total liabilities, including reserves, amounted to \$16,365,205.44, showing a surplus over reserves and all liabilities of \$968,875.66. The reserve liability in the mortality (life insurance) fund was \$14,087,000.00; in sickness fund No. 1 the reserve liability was \$659,761.06; and in sickness fund No. 2 the reserve liability was \$11,764.02.

In 1937 the total income of the mortality fund was \$1,505,389.67, while the total disbursements were \$964,227.03. The total income of sickness fund No. 1 was \$89,968.40, and the total disbursements, \$60,194.25. The total income of sickness fund No. 2 was \$7,176.21, and the total disbursements, \$5,128.10. The total income of the general fund was \$74,879.68, and the total disbursements, \$153,303.19. The total life insurance in force at the end of 1937 was \$35,802,037.46, under 39,949 policies.

As the society operates on an actuarial basis and shows a surplus over reserves and all liabilities, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. All claims are readily collectable.

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**STEEP
ROCK
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"REBAIR"

We have some interesting things to say regarding Rebar Gold Mines development in the Lake of the Woods and Steep Rock Areas—well worth quiet consideration with an eye to the future—

We suggest you communicate with us as soon as possible

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

IMPERIAL OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:
What do you think of Imperial Oil as an investment at present prices? From time to time I take a look at this stock, but I can never make up my mind about it. You have helped me before. I would be very grateful if you would let me have the benefit of your opinion once again.

—L. V. E., Woodhaven, Minn.

Personally, I think that Imperial Oil capital stock has little more than average speculative possibilities at the present time. The company's 1938 report has not yet been published, but with the same amount of dividends received from International Petroleum—Imperial Oil's chief source of income—in 1938 as in 1937, profits last year will probably be little changed from the 98 cents per share earned in 1937 and the 95 cents earned in 1936. Operating profit may have been off in 1938 because of the lower gasoline prices, but refined product prices were well-maintained and the company benefited from expanded output of crude in Turner Valley. Because of the large proportion of income received from International Petroleum, the outlook for 1939 is for continuation of the company's characteristic earnings stability.

OMEGA, PIONEER

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Would you consider Omega or Pioneer good at current prices?

B. C. D., Revelstoke, B.C.

Prospects for Omega Gold Mines appear interesting but, as the company still has a large outstanding indebtedness to Castle-Trethewey, dividends can not be expected for some considerable time. The indebtedness, however, is being steadily retired and the company maintaining a good working surplus. New development to the west of the former workings is proving encouraging and the shaft may be deepened to permit further work in this area.

While there has been a considerable decline in the price of Pioneer following the drop in production, the present dividend of 10 cents a quarter does not appear in any immediate danger. The company has a substantial cash reserve and earnings last year were only down about \$20,000 from 1937. The shares offer some attraction from the point of income and in view of the active exploration policy of the company. There is also the possibility that an encouragement may be met with as depth development progresses.

MONTREAL POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have some bonds coming due in a short while and rather than reinvest the money in more bonds, I thought that I would buy common stock this time. What do you think of this? Also, I thought of Montreal Light, Heat & Power common. What do you think of this stock? My holdings are rather large and I feel that I should add a few good common shares to it instead of increasing the bonds. Do you agree?

E. O. B., Moncton, N.B.

Yes, I do agree. And I think that Montreal Light, Heat & Power common should prove satisfactory. Right now the \$1.50-per-share dividend rate seems assured and the issue has attraction on an income basis. And over the intermediate term I think the stock should show an appreciation.

With operations of the Beauharnois affiliate included for the first time, 1938 gross revenue increased 7.8 per cent. However, fixed charges likewise were higher, and earnings showed only a slight increase to \$1.94 per share from the \$1.91 earned one year earlier. Satisfactory arrangements are under way to provide for the July 1 bond maturity, but the contemplated retirement of a portion of this issue with current funds will prevent larger dividends over the near term.

CREDO PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I shall be grateful for all available information on Credo Porcupine Gold Mines, including the general prospects so far as known at this time, the general financial situation and the character of the management.

G. D. W., New York, N.Y.

Credo Porcupine Gold Mines was incorporated about a year ago to acquire the property of Arcadia Gold Mines, on the basis of one new for five old shares, subject to pool, and 33 unpatented claims from Argomines (Canada) Limited. The property comprises 44 claims in Shaw township, Porcupine area. The former operators sank shafts to 83 and 100 feet and did some lateral work.

The present company carried out some diamond drilling on a sulphide zone and this work is reported to have indicated, in four blocks, a total of about 40,000 tons of approximately \$12.50 grade. Further exploration is expected to indicate substantial tonnages of as good grade ore, and it is believed the above tonnage will at least be doubled in the area of the sulphide zone.

It was reported last fall that plans were being made to install a mining plant and sink a three-compartment shaft to a depth of 250 feet with lateral exploration proposed on the 200-foot level to develop the ore indicated by

diamond drilling. A financing agreement entered into early in 1938 was recently terminated with only some 234,500 shares having been purchased. The agreement provided for the purchase of 100,000 shares at 10 cents and gave an option on an additional 1,400,000 shares at prices ranging up to 85 cents. I have not as yet heard of any new financing arrangement.

The management of the company includes a number of United States industrialists. Paul M. Macklin, vice-president Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., New York, is president; E. V. D. Sullivan, president Terminal Warehouse Co., Philadelphia, is vice-president; while directors include W. A. Bennett, Worcester, Mass., Peter Igoe, Newark, N.J., and A. P. Goldsmith, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am curious to know if you still consider National Steel Car attractive. I am asking because I want to know if you think so in view of the fact that the government has decided to cut the profits drastically on all war materials. What's the latest dope on the company?

F. G., Kitchener, Ont.

I think that National Steel Car Corporation Limited stock is highly speculative, but I also think that the company has promising long-term potentialities which give the shares good appreciation prospects.

No interim earnings report has been issued since November 30, 1938, when it was indicated that the rate of earnings in the first 5 months was at least as good as that of 1937—1938 when net income was equal to \$9.27 per share. Maintenance of this rate depends to a large extent on railroad orders over the near-term, but in any event per share results will reflect the 35 per cent increase in stock outstanding. An order amounting to \$2,356,256 for 750 box cars was recently received from the Canadian National Railways, and at the same time it was reported that the company had let a contract for the construction of a \$300,000 extension to its aircraft plant at Malton, Ontario in connection with orders received from the British War Ministry. Miscellaneous business should continue to improve, and extension of the aircraft volume is not unlikely. Dividends probably will continue at the 50-cents-per-share quarterly rate.

While, as you say, it is proposed to limit the profits of all war materials, and undoubtedly this will have some effect on the company, you must remember that any orders of this type received will be in addition to the company's regular business and will mean just that much added profit.

NATIONAL SEWER PIPE

Editor, Gold & Dross:
As a subscriber who avails him regularly of your service, I would like to know what you think of the outlook for National Sewer Pipe Company Limited. Does this company carry on research? What percentage of its sales go for house construction and what percentage go to sewer work? And lastly, will you please review the company's earnings over the past several years.

—S. N. H., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the outlook for National Sewer Pipe over the long term is moderately attractive, despite the fact that the company's net operating loss of \$12,272 for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1938, while the smallest since 1933, marks the sixth consecutive time that it has run into the red. It compared with an operating loss of \$54,290 in 1937; \$70,530 in 1936; \$68,134 in 1935; \$63,641 in 1934; and \$42,282 in 1933. Including other income, net loss for the latest period was \$29,776 against a net loss of \$33,134 in 1937. Despite the loss in 1937-1938, which reflected continued absence of municipal business, a strong financial position was maintained.

I am reliably informed that National Sewer Pipe has been carrying on research work for the development of new products for some time, as well as working on new processes for the manufacture of products already being made. Percentage of sales for sewer work and house construction, has, in recent years been 40-60; in normal times, it was nearer 60-40.

ABBEVILLE, BARBER

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I would much appreciate your opinion of the possibilities of the following mines: Abbeville, Barber-Larder and Mosher Long Lac.

—J. M., Ottawa, Ont.

I consider the possibilities of all the stocks you enquire about as rather interesting. Abbeville Mines has locational attraction, in view of results at Stadacona and the adjoining Pelletier Lake Gold Mines.

Exploration of the No. 2 Abbeville group gave low gold values over narrow widths, but efforts are now being concentrated on the No. 1 group which is considered more promising and where the present shaft is to be deepened from 250 to 500 feet. Diamond drilling is also proceeding here.

Operations at Barber-Larder Gold Mines are being financed by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, and work to date has outlined a fair-sized orebody. This in itself does not justify mill consideration.

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND IS DOWNWARD, SUCH TREND HAVING BEEN RE-CONFIRMED ON MARCH 31, WHEN THE DOW-JONES RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL AVERAGES BROKE DECISIVELY UNDER THEIR JANUARY 26 RESISTANCE POINTS. FOR A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT SEE COMMENT BELOW.

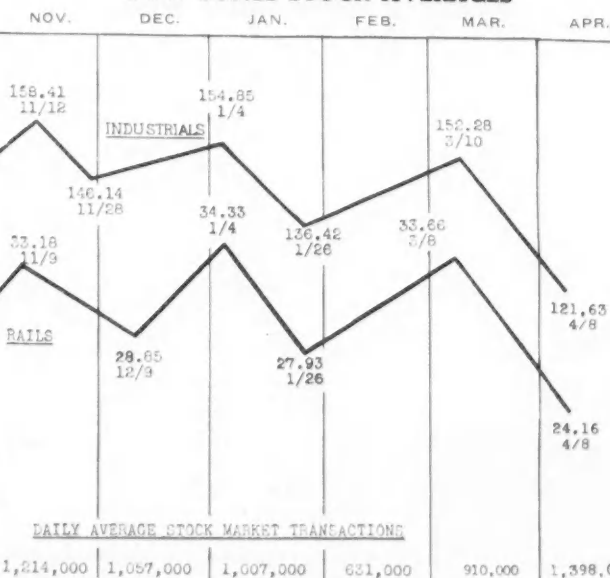
MARKET PROBABILITIES. Stock prices, following confirmation by the averages, on March 31, of the secondary downward trend, have, to the accompaniment of further war tension in Europe, continued to move lower. Current action of the stock market is akin to that witnessed during the progress of the Munich crisis of last September. Since regulation, markets have become thin and a balance of transactions on the selling side, even though moderate, can materially upset prices temporarily. Conversely, recovery, on any change in the outlook that throws the balance of trading to the purchasing side, can be equally sharp, even on reduced volumes.

So long as marked uncertainty exists as to the outcome of the critical position in which Europe now finds itself as a result of Britain's recent stand, and in the absence of a rise in domestic business, there would seem little ground for reversal in the current trend. Furthermore, unlike the Munich affair, when Mr. Chamberlain was still willing to place reliance in agreements, rather than in troops, for reconciliation of the European problem, the current decline would not seem subject to the dramatic overnight turn for the better that was witnessed in September.

The obverse side of the outlook, as given in the preceding paragraph, is that if the current European crisis is resolved without war, the foreign situation, for the first time since it became a market factor three years ago, will probably have begun to look better, rather than progressively worse. Furthermore, as concerns domestic business, the longer it is held back by war fears, the more solid will be the foundation on which recovery can be resumed with any clearing of the foreign skies.

As pointed out last week, a reconfirmation of secondary decline gives no indication of where market reversal to an upward direction will be attempted. This is frequently disclosed by the subsequent action of the averages themselves, such as (1) relatively large volumes without further substantial price decline, (2) failure, after minor rally of one average to follow the other into new low ground, (3) an upward zigzag movement of the two averages, with volume increasing on the advances. The industrial average is now approaching the 120-125 area, mentioned in our Forecast of last week as one point of resistance. Technical action of the market at this level will at least bear watching.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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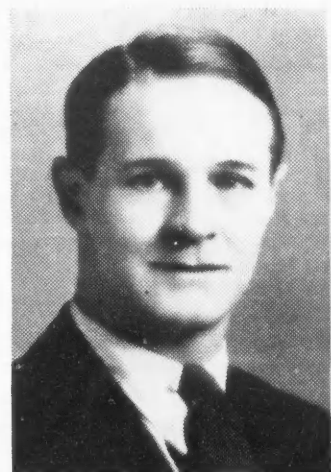
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DIVIDEND NO. 309

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1939 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager

Toronto, 10th March 1939.

ORANGE CRUSH LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of Orange Crush Limited at a meeting held today declared a dividend of thirty-five cents (\$35c) per share on the outstanding no par value preference shares, payable May 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record as of the close of business April 15th, 1939.

By Order of the Board

R. G. McMULLEN,
Secretary

April 4th, 1939.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending 30th day of April, 1939:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (\$1.50), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of April, 1939.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (\$75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 30th day of April, 1939.

By Order of the Board

C. B. Robinson,
Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal,
April 8, 1939.



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J. F. Foy - Circulation Manager

Vol. 54, No. 24 Whole No. 2404

CANADIAN STONE

STONE of almost every variety occurs in Canada. Granite, limestone, marble, sandstone and slate are all produced by Canadian quarries. The products of the quarries not only yield high class structural and decorative materials but provide the chemical and other allied industries with many of their increasing requirements. In addition to the quarrying branch of the Canadian stone industry, stone dressing plants are operated in every province of the Dominion and at these works imported as well as native stone is dressed for building and ornamental purposes.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 14)
but with the location of others would assume economic importance. Continuation of development may lead to other discoveries.

Mosher Long Lac has commenced diamond drilling on its Little Long Lac property, to test a theory worked out after inspection of drill cores secured in earlier drilling. The company holds 160,125 shares in Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines.

BATHURST P. & P.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be indebted to you if you would give me whatever recent information you have on Bathurst Power & Paper. For instance, how is the company doing this year? What is its outlook? Etc., etc. Anything you can tell an old subscriber who is a devotee of your financial section will be appreciated.

—R. G. R., St. Catharines, Ont.

I understand that operations of Bathurst Power & Paper so far in the

current fiscal year have shown little improvement in comparison with 1938. As you probably know, the company suffered in 1938 from a reduction in sales, prices and earnings, with the last falling off to 38 cents per share from the \$1.31 earned in 1937. In the current year, competition is proving keen, prices are mainly unsatisfactory, and consequently, earnings comparisons are none too favorable. As for the outlook, in the recently-issued annual report, the president remarked that it depends upon the return of normal business and price conditions and restoration of board and box industries in Canada to a profitable level.

NAYBOB

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me your opinion of Naybob as a speculative stock?

—H. M. W., London, Ont.

I would regard the prospects for Naybob Gold Mines as fairly interesting. The situation minewise has

shown an improvement in recent months. A new ore zone on the 700-foot level averaged over \$27 unit values for some 200 feet over a width of seven feet. The mill is now handling about 110 tons daily and if development continues to locate new ore tonnages is likely to be stepped up to 150 tons, from which a good monthly operating profit should result.

Considerable development is proceeding and the green carbonate zone, in which the new ore shoot was discovered, widens with depth from about five feet on upper levels to 100 feet on the 700-foot horizon, and good hopes are entertained for exploration of the new level at 800 feet.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

SHERITT GORDON Mines, Ltd., produced and sold \$3,195,123 in copper gold and silver during 1938. This resulted in an operating profit of \$725,555. In addition, 1,074,500 tons of ore were added to the reserves. These reserves are now estimated at 4,829,500 tons.

Sheritt Gordon, with an ore reserve carrying close to \$25,000,000, and with costs down to a point where production of copper is profitable, is steadily adding to the scope of operations and is adding to its property holdings. Nearly ten per cent. of the current income is in the form of gold and silver.

Kirkland Lake Gold is putting in a new steel headframe, together with combination skips and cages in the shaft. The company will pay a bonus of one cent a share together with the regular half-yearly disbursement of four cents per share to be paid on May 1st. Plans are in view to ultimately increase the mill by at least 50 per cent. above the prevailing rate of 260 tons per day.

Gold pouring into the United States during recent days has reached an average of over \$1,000,000 per hour according to a reliable source in Washington. The average over a period of several days has been around \$30,000,000 a day.

Nickel Offsets has made plans for an extensive campaign of exploration. Provision has been made for the sale of 1,200,000 shares of treasury stock. The enterprise is under strong control, headed by Albert Wende of Buffalo.

Beattie Gold Mines made a net profit of 12 cents per share during 1938. The mill averaged 1660 tons daily. Ore reserves were maintained at 4,541,000 tons. The ore carries \$4.90 to the ton in gold.

Smelter Gold Mines has notified shareholders of a plan to diamond drill its property at Rowan Lake through outright ownership rather than a former plan to operate through a subsidiary. The company also announces work for its properties adjoining the Thompson-Lundmark Mines in the Yellowknife district.

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines has completed its initial shaft to 150 ft. in depth. The crosscut from this level is intended to intersect the deposit at a point directly below the area where surface sampling showed average values of \$30.73 to the ton over a width of 26 inches and a length of 450 ft. Some of the ore on the Thompson-Lundmark is extremely spectacular. In such cases, that is where large accumulations of free gold occur, it is difficult to make estimates of the average values. Once drifts can be extended along the ore it will be possible to secure large bulk samples and establish a reasonable average estimate.

Gold production from the mines of Quebec is running about 12 per cent. above the rate prevailing a year ago in that province. Continued growth is indicated. Current production is at a rate of \$3,000,000 a month.

The Province of Manitoba has taken steps to encourage prospectors, and has modified regulations. Under new legislation a prospector may stake and record nine mining claims on one license at a total cost of \$50, made up of \$5 for the license and \$5 for each claim. Formerly a prospector could record three claims on one license, but could stake six more by proxy on two further licenses, and involving a total of \$90 for the nine claims. In various other ways, fees and working requirements have been modified.

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines continues to extend its orebodies, and although the average grade is low at around \$5 per ton, yet a substantial margin of profit is being realized. The mine has so far produced \$3,400,000 and has paid \$620,000 in dividends.

McKenzie Red Lake produced \$892,404 in 1938 and made an operating profit of \$457,404. Recovery averaged \$14.90 per ton.

Macassa produced around \$560,000 in gold during the first quarter of 1939, according to unofficial estimates. The mill is handling an average of a little over 400 tons of ore daily, and this points toward 150,000 tons a year, and annual output of \$2,250,000.

The Ontario Prospectors' Association is appealing strongly for "free play of individual initiative and enterprise" as against the rigid regulations of the Securities Commission. The Association requests that vendor shares shall not be pooled. The request is considered reasonable by those who have spent long years connected with the Canadian mining industry. Pooling of vendor shares, instead of being a help to the mining industry, has been detrimental. Also, instead of protecting the speculating public, it has operated otherwise.

Province of New Brunswick

3 1/4% Bonds

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New Brunswick's economic development is based principally on its agricultural and forest resources. The commercial activity of the Province is facilitated by the excellent year-round harbour of Saint John.

The Province's programme of highway improvement is not only of importance to its growing tourist trade and general business activities, but also has justified itself through the large income in gasoline tax revenue to the Province.

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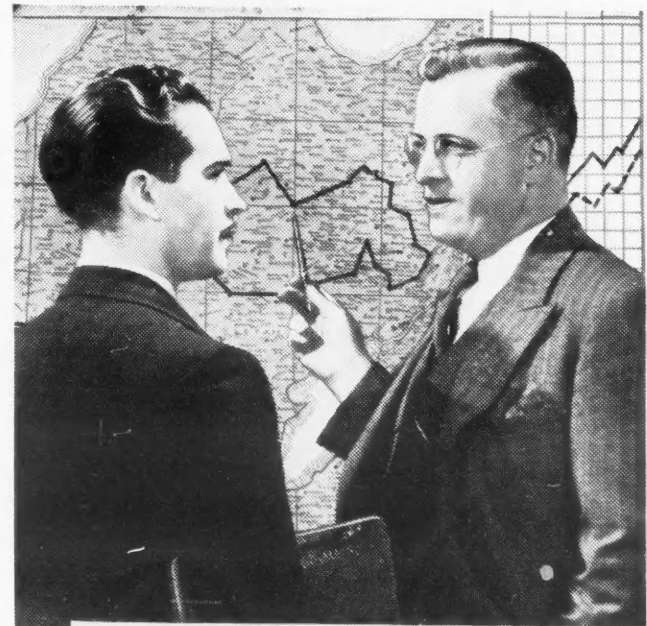
A BANK'S CLIENTS

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REFERENCE BOOK

Heaton's Commercial Handbook of Canada; the Heaton Publishing Co., Toronto; 880 pages; \$5.

REFERENCE books are a form of communication as irreplaceable and indispensable to a country's development as the telephone. Here is a worthy example—Heaton's Handbook (Commercial Handbook of Canada), just received, is for Canadian business, a particularly valuable aid to planning and routine. It has over 850 pages, tabbed for ready reference; it contains a directory of government officials—sections devoted to postage, express and air mail, rates and routes; taxation, Canadian business and government finance (regulations in respect to bank loans, etc., in Canada); commercial law (the section on provincial moratoria is topical and particularly valuable to many concerns). There is a complete postal and shipping guide. A large section is devoted to the Canadian Customs Tariff. There are 11 railway routing sources; a section containing Dominion statistics in relation to population, wealth, industrial production, and imports and exports in various lines; and a directory of 7,000 Canadian manufacturers by towns and products.

A Redistribution of British Industry

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Issuance of its report by Britain's committee on Political and Economic Planning has shocked Britons but set them thinking.

The report calls attention to the social and economic evils resulting from the uncoordinated growth of industry in that country and suggests means of correction, notably the institution of a licensing system for industry.

Under this plan no factory could be built or extended without submission of plans to an official body of commissioners, who could criticize and amend, or if necessary reject, unsuitable proposals.

THE recent report by Britain's independent investigating committee known as Political and Economic Planning has gained the widespread interest which it deserves. The subject discussed is the location of industry in Great Britain.

To the discerning inhabitant or to the casual visitor to that once-harmonious country the congestion in the great cities, the decay in many of the mining and industrial centres, and the desolation of wide agricultural areas, are equally obvious and distressing.

Planning in Great Britain has since the war been an interim stage which gives highly unsatisfactory results to most sections of the community, excepting those which this PEP report designates "economic pirates." The era of free enterprise has passed into an era of large-scale industry, large-scale commerce, and a somewhat perfunctory governmental assistance in fundamental social developments which can make or mar—and for years past have tended in fact to mar—the beauty and contentment of the country.

Mushroom Industries

THE ugly sprawling masses of the big cities; the poverty and hopelessness of South Wales, Cumberland, and the North-Eastern industrial regions; the dereliction of English land and farmsteads; these are three facets of one problem—uncoordinated growth. Innumerable industries have grown up like mushrooms around the huge and unnatural consumer markets of London and its suburbs, with a population of more than seven million people.

The growth of new engineering industries in the Midlands is a healthier and more natural development, but

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

PRODUCTION from both the Wainwright and Dina fields to date has been very limited. However, it is most interesting to note that Dr. Hume in his Vancouver speech, states that he believes an oil field exists in the Dina area. Since that speech, an oil well was brought in at Lloydminster, in which Franco Oils, C. H. Withers, and Russel Shaw were jointly interested. This well is about 15 miles north of the Dina wells.

The Franco Oils and the Highwood-Sarcee Oils Ltd. have both recently filed on large blocks of acreage in the Dina area.

As this is written, the Anglo-Canadian Stevedore No. 2 well is drilling below 2,500 feet. This well is considerably higher on structure than the No. 1 well, and hence has a better chance of striking oil. The lime formation is expected around 3,000 feet.

Some days ago I was shown a report made on this structure by a "Doodle-Bug," in 1935, and according to this report, this No. 2 well should have oil. The main pool, however, is supposed to be about a quarter mile North East. The structure is stated to be very large.

From unofficial sources it is stated the following companies hold large blocks of acreage on this Stevedore structure: Anglo-Canadian Oils Ltd., Petroleum Investments Ltd., Altaona Co., Franco Oils Ltd., Anacondona Oils Ltd., The California Co., and several others.

Geologists are still coming into Alberta; the latest is Mr. McCabe, a member of Superior Oil's Geological staff.

Last week the oil operators were a bit perturbed over the Alberta Government passing a bill known as the Petroleum Prices Act. The intention of this legislation is to put into effect recommendations of the McGillivray Commission. Hence, nothing will happen until after that Commission makes its report. The Commission will likely be sitting for several months yet. It now starts investigating the price of crude oil, having completed investigating pipeline costs on crude oil from Turner Valley to Calgary. It found the transportation charges on oil from the field, via the Royalite pipe-line, to Calgary, to be too high, and recommended an unstated reduction.

On the whole, I think the Operators are in agreement with the Commission's recommendation. However, for the next several weeks, both big and small producers, including Royalite, will be in the same boat, and will have to produce their records, and give evidence, etc. Pretty soon all the operators will know what it feels like to be investigated, and spend hours or days on the witness stand, with possibly the best crown prosecutor in Canada, in the person of J. J. Frawley, K.C., cross-examining them. The late Mr. Justice Sedgewick told me that in his opinion, Mr. Frawley knew more about the oil business than any other practising lawyer in Canada.

turbed Britain's exports. A realistic policy will not deplore the impotence of free enterprise in conditions which are no longer favorable to its activities, but rather work out with deliberation and forethought how governmental intervention can be used to guide and not obstruct natural tendencies.

Licensing System

THE plan put forward by PEP to this end has as its central clause the institution of a licensing system for factories, whereby no factory could be built or extended without submission of plans to an official body of commissioners, who could criticize and amend, or if necessary reject, unsuitable proposals.

The plan may have little bearing on the fundamental problems of agriculture, though it does bear on the utilization of agricultural land, of which, it is estimated, about 43,000 acres are put to commercial use each year. On the industrial side the location of factories is the key-point at which the problem must be tackled. Any broad conception which may be formed of the ultimate organization of Britain's economic life can only be put into effect by the allocation of individual factories, so diverting private enterprise from locations which, though they may offer some immediate surplus pecuniary gain, are from a social point of view unsuitable.

Since a Royal Commission is engaged—and has been engaged for two years—in investigating this very problem, it is to be assumed that the British government intends to do something about it. The PEP report will provide much valuable evidence, and its recommendations should be sympathetically considered.

Needs of Defence

THE present system whereby industry is becoming intermingled with residential populations is obviously out of line with any realistic policy of defence, and defence is becoming more and more a co-ordinated policy. Even on the rather optimistic assumption that an enemy attack would be aimed only against communications and in-

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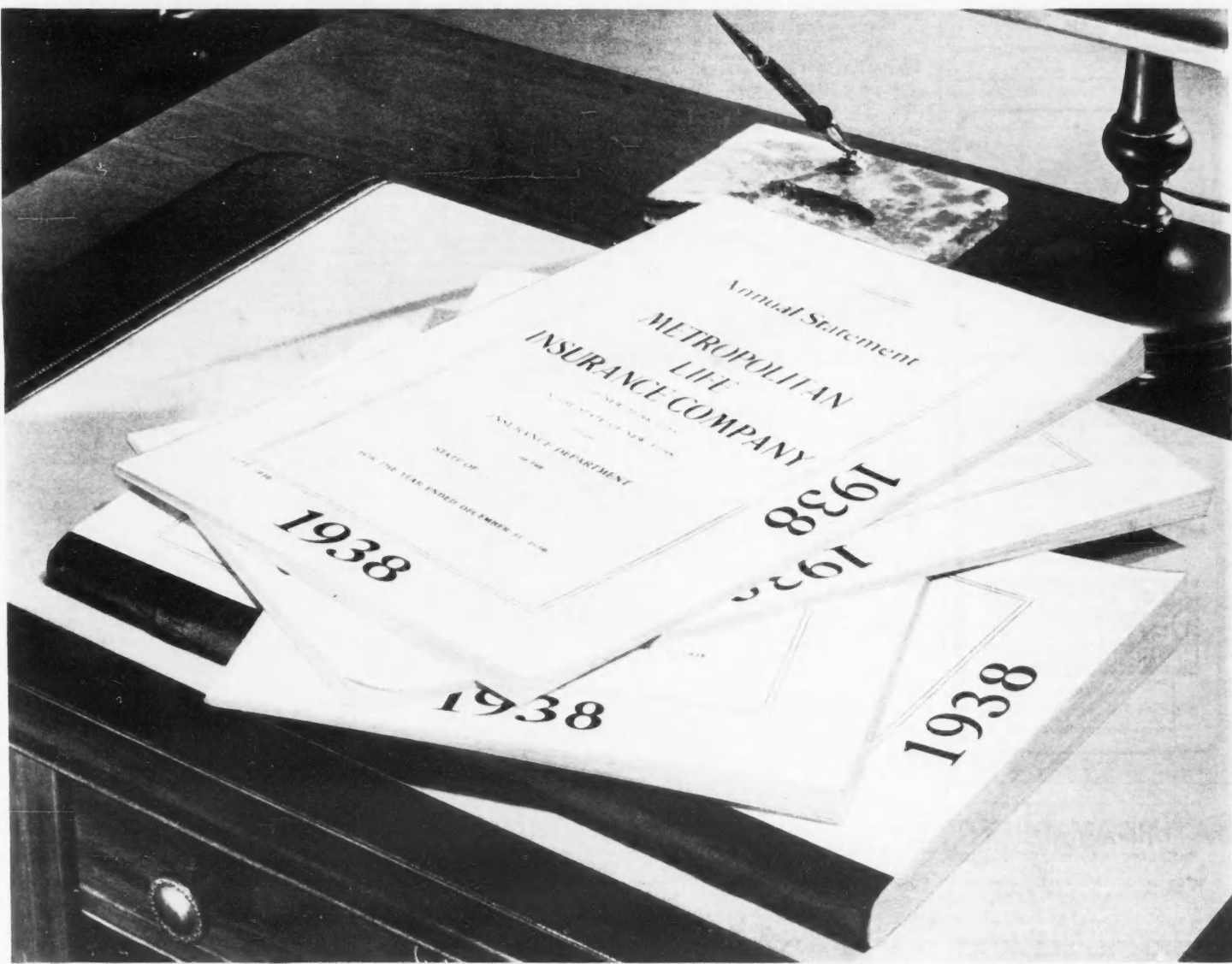
15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

industries, the present congestion of population around key-points would obviously jeopardise the safety of the population; while an enemy attack deliberately aimed against civilians as well as industries would under the present distribution find its tasks specially simplified.

The absorption of people from depressed areas and the location of new industries in those areas is largely a separate problem. The solution of this problem and of the problem of congestion is made easier by technical developments, such as rapid communication, which in any case tends to dispersion of populations. It is no

longer necessary for goods required in large local markets to be manufactured in or around those markets; nor is it so important as formerly for an industry requiring special raw materials to be located in the neighborhood of those materials. Specially important is the steady development of electric power, with the growing facilities for distributing this power from regional power-stations over wide areas. Nowadays, industry has been to a considerable extent liberated from the former ties of power and transportation, so that economic life as a whole is much more amenable to planned development.



Four books of answers to questions about Metropolitan

WE OFTEN RECEIVE letters from our policyholders, asking questions about Metropolitan.

One such letter, for example, went as follows: "Dear Sirs... I am afraid this brings to mind an 'unmentionable'..." The writer then proceeded to ask a number of questions... intimate questions about the operation of the company he had entrusted with his life insurance.

The information he requested touched upon facts that many businesses would regard as confidential... facts they would not ordinarily make available.

Since Metropolitan welcomes such inquiries, we were glad to answer fully each of this policyholder's questions.

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Each year, you see, Metropolitan files such a statement, which tells of the company's mortality, expenses, investments, property owned, and salaries in excess of \$5,000.

This statement tells the amount of insurance in force. It tells about the reserves, represented by sound assets, and about the contingency fund—two things which assure the payment of policies when due. It also gives a detailed description of the investments of the company—such as the securities bought during the year, those sold, and all those held at the end of the year.

This statement, when filed, automatically becomes a public document. It is kept on file by state insurance departments in the United States and by the Dominion and provincial insurance departments in Canada... where it is open to anyone who cares to see it.

And this is as it should be. For it is only right that the faith so many millions of people have in life insurance should be safeguarded in every practical way.

This is Number 12 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements will be mailed upon request.

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OTTAWA

Plan to visit the Metropolitan's exhibits at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco and at the New York World's Fair.

IN TWO SECTIONS — SECTION TWO

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

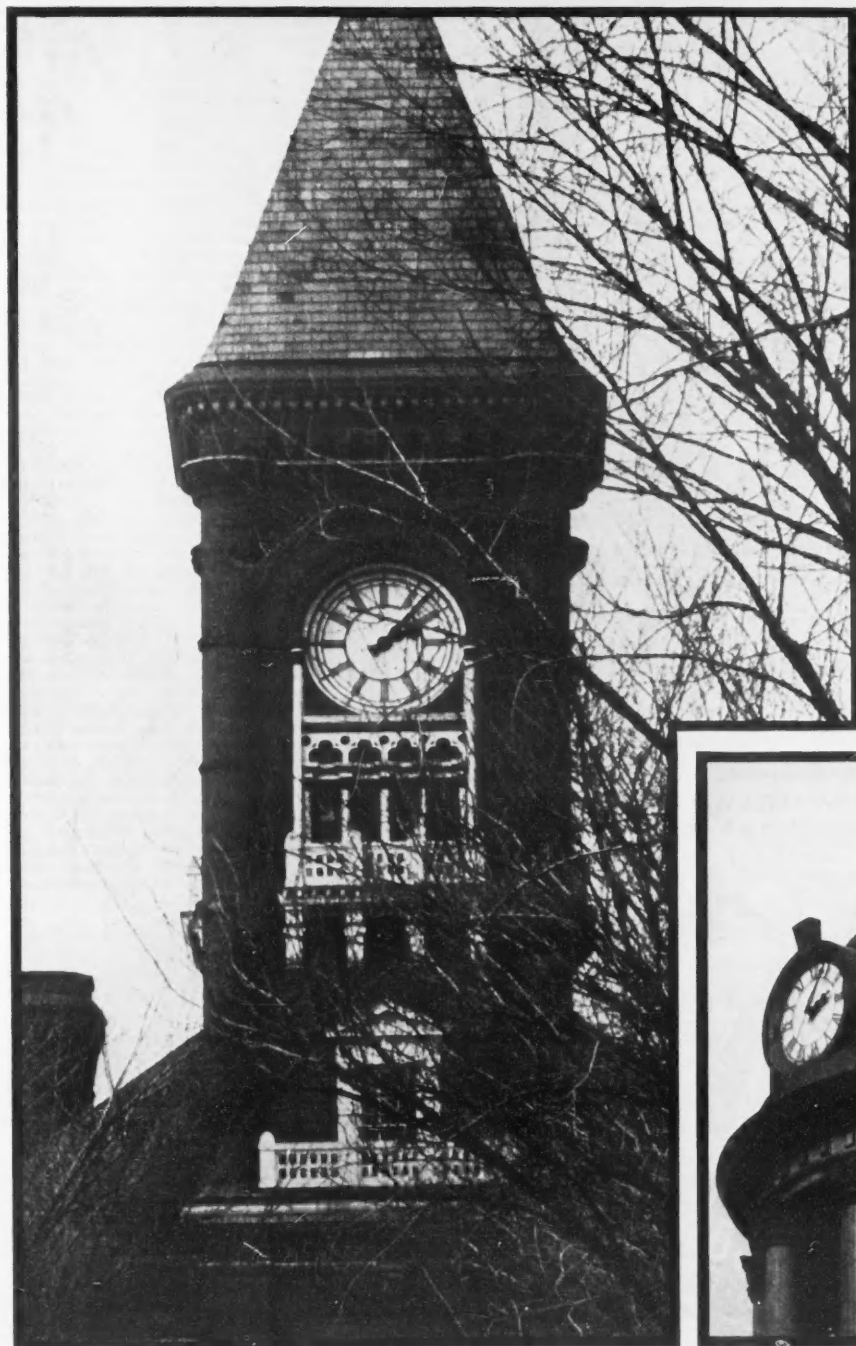
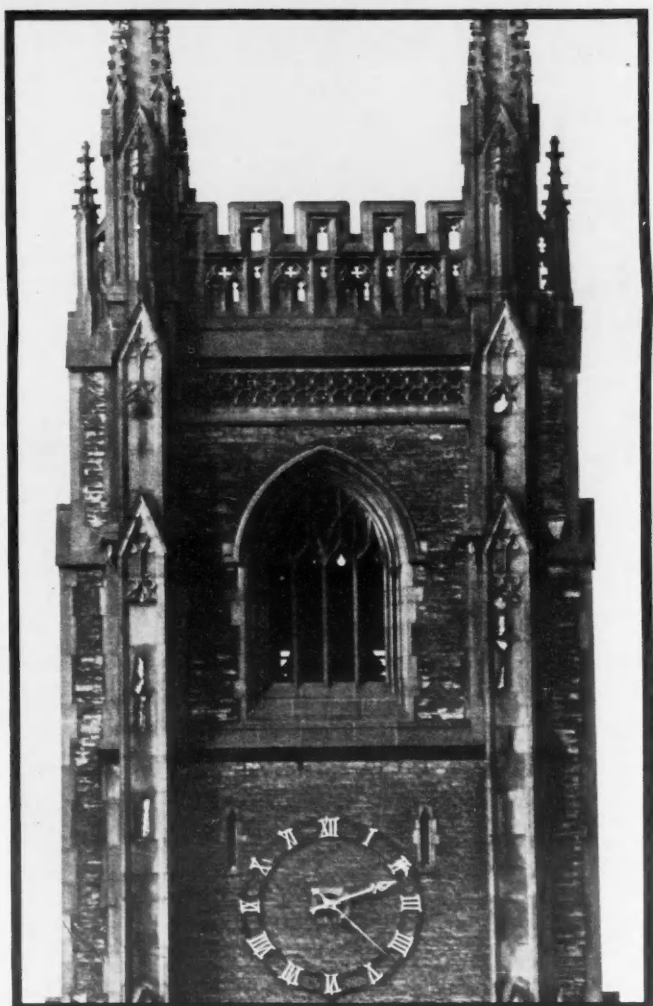
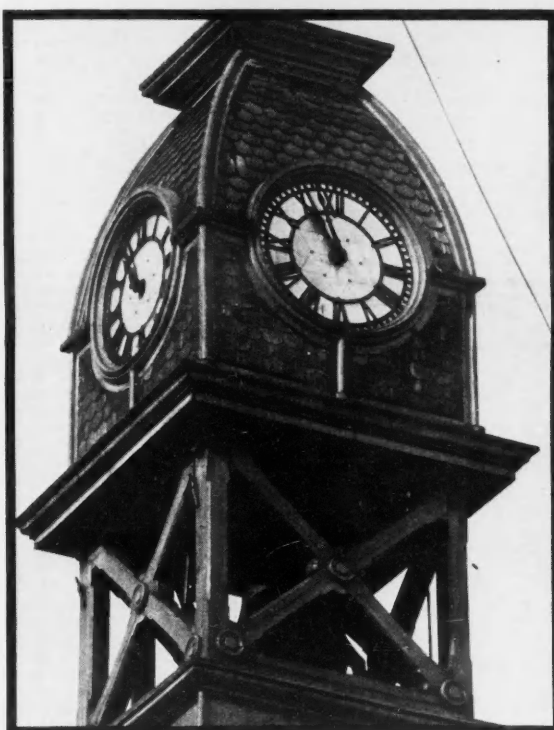
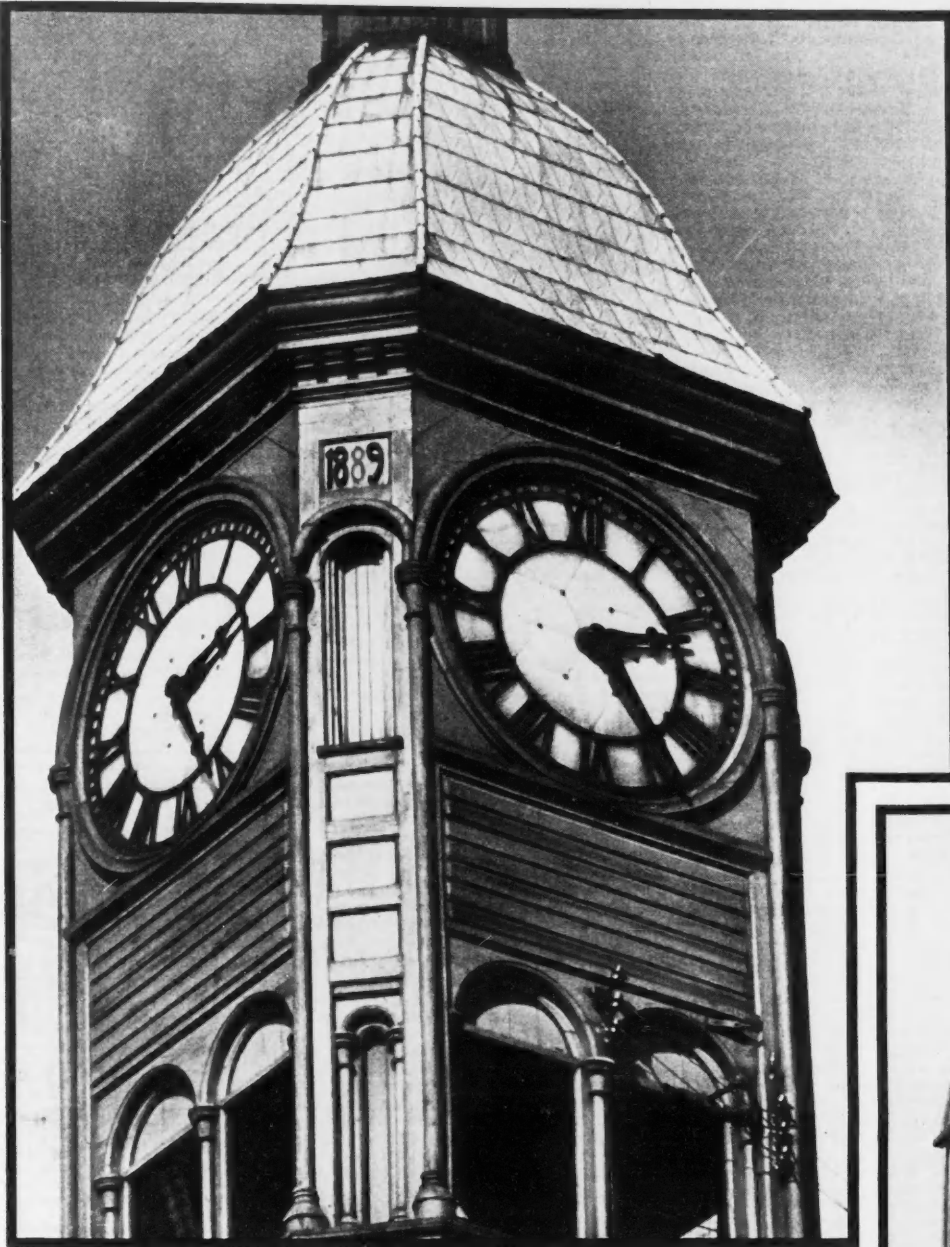
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 15, 1939

Toronto Tells The Time From Its Notable Landmarks



FOR A LONG TIME the many clock towers of the Queen City have fascinated "Jay" and recently he set out to make a camera record of some of the better known. Not always architecturally inspiring, these towers do, however, tell the story of a city's growth. TOP, LEFT, the tower of the old Yorkville Town Hall which housed a separate municipal administration when Toronto was bounded by Bloor Street. TOP, RIGHT, the buttressed tower of St. James' Cathedral, the commanding skyline feature of the early days. IMMEDIATELY ABOVE, the old Fire Hall tower at Dundas and Parliament. RIGHT, the beautiful Soldiers' Tower of the University of Toronto. BOTTOM, LEFT, the clock of Upper Canada College rises over the city's northern slope. CENTRE, the dome of St. Lawrence Market accommodates in four directions. RIGHT, the abandoned Fire Hall on Yonge Street near Grosvenor.



The above illustrated kitchen was recently installed in a residence in Brantford. The special double bowl 'Monel' sink is equipped with disappearing raise bowl. The working surface on the other side of the kitchen is also 'Monel'. The Moffat Range is equipped with 'Monel' top. 'Monel' Sinks as illustrated are made by The Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, and are manufactured to a rigid standard of specifications. They are sold through the plumbing industry.

HERE'S A KITCHEN that is softly and richly colorful. That expanse of 'Monel' over sink, range and working surfaces isn't just silvery in color. In the depth of its lustrous surface you see soft reflections of the green vitrolite on the kitchen walls, the latticed tracery of Venetian blinds, the mirrored glint of colored pottery or china.

'Monel' beauty is lasting. It is positively rust-proof, and stoutly resists the corrosive action of food acids and juices.

It is clean and easy to keep clean. Because 'Monel' sinks and working surfaces can be tailored to fit into any space, there are no cracks or awkward corners to harbor dirt. 'Monel' is resilient and as a result lessens dish breakage. Why not have your kitchen modernized with 'Monel'? We will be glad to send you literature regarding 'Monel' sinks and kitchen planning, also see your plumber.

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THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST — TORONTO

MUSICAL EVENTS

Greatest of Religious Works

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FOR the sixteenth time Sir Ernest MacMillan last week conducted Bach's "Passion" according to St. Matthew in Toronto, and once more this stupendous work involving a vast co-ordination of forces made an irresistible appeal to the emotions of the religious and musical public. Of late years it has been sung in Convocation Hall under the auspices of the University of Toronto, and the dignity of the environment (though attended by technical difficulties for the singers) adds to the impressiveness of the occasion.

In its own domain, as greatest of all religious works, the "Matthew Passion" is in one respect analogous to "Hamlet" in the theatre. It is so vast in its contours and implications that no matter how often it is heard, it opens new channels of thought;—something overlooked in previous hearings comes to the surface. Thus the masterpiece can never become an old story. Now that it has become familiar to so many thousands of local listeners, it may be pointed out that though, as a devotional and musical achievement, it seems to stand alone, it was, when first sung at Leipzig in 1729, a culmination of centuries of aspiration by composers and religious teachers. Many must have noted the kinship of its development to drama; a natural condition when it is realized that like many previous settings of the Passion it had its roots in the mystery plays of the 13th century. In various countries of Europe the story of the sufferings of Jesus was dramatically presented just before Easter for centuries. For a long period the episodes of the Passion were presented in the Coliseum at Rome; and in Germany, Passion plays by peasants, of which that at Oberammergau is a survival, were widespread.

Three centuries before Bach, music became a factor in such performances, especially when given in churches. The earlier Passions were composed to a Latin text, and works of this type were composed by William Byrd, the Englishman, Orlando di Lasso, a Belgian (native of Mons, by the way) and Vittoria, a Spaniard. The Lutherans, in retaining the old form, altered it by presenting a text in the language of the people, and by subduing the theatrical aspects. Shortly before Bach was born in 1669, German composers like Schutz and Keiser had augmented the traditional narrative and dialogue with choral commentary. The Passion had gradually ceased to be liturgical and had become oratorio. Unquestionably modifications also arose from Italian experiments by Monteverde and others, which resulted in opera.

Bach by the time he came to write the "Matthew Passion" (at the age of sixty) had resolved to combine every device known to his predecessors to achieve the stupendous effect at which he was aiming; half a score or more of soloists employed dramatically; double chorus, double orchestra, organ, and other aids to expression. He expanded the principle of choral commentary until, as Percy Scholes phrases it, sometimes only the crowd is speaking, sometimes the whole body of Christendom.

Musicians find much to study, not only in the use for dramatic, emotional and devotional effect of both individual voices and massed voices, but in the wealth of discerning imagination revealed in the orchestral score; for instance, the device of accompanying the lines of Christus, exclusively by strings, to suggest a spiritual aura, and the macabre use of the oboe in the obligato to the solo "Golgatha."



VIGGO KIH, eminent Toronto pianist who gives his first recital in two years at the Eaton Auditorium on Saturday, April 22, featuring the first performance in Toronto of the Hammerklavier Sonata of Beethoven.

—Photo by Ashley & Grippen.

SIR ERNEST MacMILLAN is now past master of the manifold details of the "Matthew Passion," and brings to the task of interpretation a rare emotional exaltation. His forces were for the most part admirable. The Conservatory Choir is a noble body of voices, splendid in balance and tonal quality, and trained to a brilliant degree of expression. Its singing was more crisp and potent in the first than in the second part, but this may have been due to fatigue. The double orchestra was of finished quality. In one instance where a violin obligato was called for the tone was too strenuous, but one of the most beautiful episodes in the production was a 'cello obligato played by Leo Smith. The key of the whole presentation was set at the outset by the great double chorus, "Come ye daughters, share my mourning." The superb quality of its rendering was augmented by the thrilling entry of a "Ripieno" choir of women's voices from the Choir of Bloor St. United Church. Once more the continuo for the recitative of the Evangelist was beautifully played by Dr. Healey Willan, and Frederick Silver lent effective support at the organ.

Christus was sung by George Lambert, a bass-baritone of admirable range and finished utterance. While his singing lacks the unique spiritual quality of J. Campbell McInnes, so long identified with the role, his rendering had the merit of straightforward competence. A surprise to some listeners was the beautiful performance of the difficult role of the Evangelist by the young tenor William Morton. Vocally it was the most beautiful rendering of the part yet heard in local productions. His singing of the many recitatives was dignified, sensitive and intelligent. In dramatic moments he was emotional without becoming sentimental. His enunciation was distinguished, without a trace of mannerism, and with clear, pure vowels at all times. As in the past the noted contralto, Eileen Law, to whom is allotted much important music, was outstandingly admirable in beauty of tone, and tasteful declamatory utterance. The soprano Erna Browncombe has a lovely voice but was somewhat deficient in emotion. Among the ten other soloists

15-MINUTE

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Transpec is sold in two sizes: 40c and \$1.25. The \$1.25 size contains enough for 20 to 30 facial treatments. If your drug or dept. store has not yet stocked Transpec, send money direct to Transpec Company, 36 Caledonia Road, Toronto, stating name of dealer.

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PIANO RECITAL

BY
VIGGO KIH

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Beethoven's Hammerklavier Sonata
SATURDAY EVE., APRIL 22

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mention should be made of Alexander Maurice, Harvey Doney, Adolf Wantroff, Jean Rowe, Alice Rowe Harkness and Reginald Heal.

Summer Symphony Appeal

THIS month the public in Toronto as in most other Canadian centres is for the time being dependent on radio for orchestral music. But summer, like prosperity, is just around the corner, though equally coy at present, and pretty soon, on May 4 to be exact, the Promenade Symphony Series will be resumed at Varsity Arena. It goes without saying they will again be directed by the indefatigable conductor Reginald Stewart, around whom the prestige of these concerts has been built up. It should hardly be necessary to recall the fact that so far as the personnel of the orchestra is concerned, their services are on a co-operative basis. The very low price of admission charged for programs of a high order musically, has been possible only through the sacrifices of these musicians. All that was said a few weeks ago in this department to the effect that orchestral musicians cannot go on tightening their belts forever, and subsisting on the rewards of virtue, is true of the "Proms" organization. Large as was the aggregate attendance last summer, the musicians who contributed weekly to the delight of thousands would have fared very meagrely indeed, had not the Summer Symphony Association acted as Santa Claus to provide additional resources. The Association's appeal to the generosity of the public to supplement the ordinary revenues of the series is fully justified by the facts. The value of orchestral music as a cultural communal factor in large centres, is beyond argument. The boon of such programs as Mr. Stewart provides for vast numbers of people of very limited means, people who love good music just as much as people with substantial incomes, cannot be gainsaid, and this boon will cease to exist if the appeal of the Association fails to meet with adequate response.

BRAMHMS' "Requiem" was sung in Holy Week by the Choir of the Eaton Memorial Church. This fine auditorium was the scene of the earlier production of the Bach "Matthew Passion" in Toronto. The performance was under the direction of Thomas J. Crawford, choirmaster of the church, with Frederick Silver providing a memorable tonal background on the organ. The great choruses were sung in robust volume with admirable attack and distinction in shading. Jeanne Pengelly, soprano, was especially impressive in the solo "Ye Who Sorrow," and Norman Cherrie, baritone, notably fine in the magnificent number "Lord Make Me to Know."

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ART AND ARTISTS

The National Gallery's New Canvases

AND what canvases! Four of them, to be precise: a magnificent Rembrandt self portrait, a stirring seascape by Turner, a romantic, dreamy landscape by Claude Lorrain, and a deeply religious study of Christ blessing, from the brush of the great Venetian, Giovanni Bellini. Truly, Europe's loss is Canada's gain. And the National Gallery of Canada is to be congratulated on adding four superb paintings to its already famous collection.

During the last year or so there has been a considerable influx of European art to North America. Recurring crises have forced people to turn their assets into ready money; and at the same time, art lovers are more than willing that works of art should be in safer surroundings. Though much valuable work was salvaged from Spain, war still has scant respect for art. Notwithstanding rumors from Iceland, the remnants of European culture would seem to stand a better chance of survival here than in the lands which created them. In any case, we in Canada can rejoice that such fine works have found their way into a nationally owned institution.

THE Rembrandt comes from the greatest period of Dutch painting, and the finest period of the master himself. It was painted in the years 1640-42, when Rembrandt was in his middle thirties and at the height of his artistic popularity. These were the momentous years when he painted the "Night Watch," the canvas that brought him ruin and disgrace. Contemporary burghers resented Rembrandt's portrayal of the Night Watch in dramatic and forceful poses, preferring the standardized group portraiture whose modern equivalent is the school football team. Today the "Night Watch" is recognized as a very great work of art, and this self-portrait shows the same freedom and sureness of handling, the same brilliance, and perhaps even greater psychological insight. For us it has the added importance of being the first Rembrandt painting to be owned by a national institution; in other words, by the Canadian people. The portrait comes from the collection of the Earl of Listowel.

Bellini's head of Christ, with its rich warm tones of rose blue and green, adds another first rate master to the National Gallery's already famous Italian collection. The painting, recently discovered in England, is thought to have been commissioned by a patron greatly impressed by Bellini's large altar-piece in the Church of S. Corona at Vicenza. He wanted a head similar to that in the altar-piece, and Bellini obliged with this dignified rendering, painted in his early seventies.

CLAUDE LORRAIN (1600-1682) was the first real landscapist in the history of western art. Previously, landscapes had existed as backgrounds for figure compositions or portraits. Claude subordinated his people to his landscapes, which are full of the vast calm of nature at rest—melancholy, deep, mysterious. "The Temple of Bacchus, Evening," is the title of the National Gallery's new painting, but you feel that people, temples and animals are all subordinated to the "spirit of the place." The picture was actually painted for a 17th century English gentleman and has been in English private collections ever since.

A young man who learned a great deal from Claude Lorrain was J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and the painting acquired by the National Gallery shows that he was a most discerning pupil. Of course, the picture is as English and romantic as Claude's is French and classic; even the title, "Pilot hailing a Whistling Boy," is so English as to border on burlesque. A boy, I find, is a small vessel usually rigged as a sloop (which is a kind of one-masted fore-and-aft rigged ship) and going for short runs. But whether you're nautically minded or no, it's a very fine painting, and a fit companion for the Gallery's more turbulent Turner "Shipwreck." The painting comes from the famous Turner collection made by the artist's friend and patron, Fred H. Hawkes at Farnley Hall, from which it was acquired by the late J. Horace Harding of New York City.

THE arrival of four such first rate works of art makes even more pressing the need for a proper building where they may be shown. Canada's National Gallery is at present housed in the old Victoria Museum in Ottawa—a building where it is impossible to regulate either heat or humidity, and where the various galleries are divided off by heavy-board partitions. It takes little imagination to see that this is not the best place to keep considerably over \$2 million worth of pictures. We are told that an election is shortly to be held.

BY GRAHAM McINNES

Art lovers might do worse than write to their members.

THE potters are also exhibiting with the graphic artists at the Art Gallery of Toronto this month, and I hope they will make it an annual affair. Judged by the excellence of the exhibit, the Canadian Guild of Potters is a thriving body doing fine work. What they need most is a publicity and sales organization behind them. Most people don't even know that we make good pottery in Canada; and those that do don't know where to find it. But of late the potters have been less inclined to hide their joint light under a bushel, and if you want pottery for ornament or use, here is the place to see it. Well shaped, serviceable ware is provided by Betty Maw, Mrs. William Carthy, Mrs. Turner and Nunzia d'Angelo—the latter's with a touch of pleasant eccentricity. Mrs. Wechsler's satirical figures, while they're apt sometimes to get in the groove (as we cats have it) are always amusing. Kjeld and Erica Deichmann's craft is exquisite, and their wit and humanity is more than that. The three talking penguins are sure to raise a lump in your throat.

THE untimely death of Mr. Eric Brown, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, is a severe blow to Canadian art. Thirty years ago, when he became Director, the Gallery—though founded in 1880—was little more than a sonorous name buried in a dingy building in Ottawa. Today it has the largest and finest permanent

collection in the Dominion, containing masterpieces of international fame. Today, too, it is the centre of a vast system of extra-mural activities which have brought art right to the doorsteps of people in all parts of Canada. And, during the past two decades, the Gallery has consistently encouraged all progressive elements in contemporary Canadian art.

These great advances were largely accomplished through the personal effort and wide understanding of Mr. Brown. He had an expert knowledge of painting, and time and again, his shrewd connoisseur's eye made available to the Canadian people an ever-growing body of first-rate pictorial art. The Gallery's permanent collection is a monument to his discernment and taste. But to a young country, the acquisition of first-class works of art is not enough; her artists must be encouraged and her people educated to an appreciation of art as a whole. It is because he realized the truth of this statement, and worked for its translation into terms of reality, that Eric Brown is remembered by many thousands of people who have never seen the collection at Ottawa. He identified himself with the rising artistic consciousness of a people. The loan and traveling exhibitions that penetrated the farthest corners of Canada, the lecture tours and educational work that were carried on, the encouragement given to Canadian artists, the constant championing of our art overseas—all these were the result of an innate feeling for his adopted country and an understanding of the permanent values which must underlie any sound relationship between art and the people.

Two recent events formed a fitting climax to a career devoted to the service of the arts in Canada: the "Century of Canadian Art" exhibition at the Tate Gallery in London and the acquisition of the paintings reproduced in this issue. These two events are symbolic of the dual role which the National Gallery, under Eric

Brown's direction, has come to play in the Canadian art world.

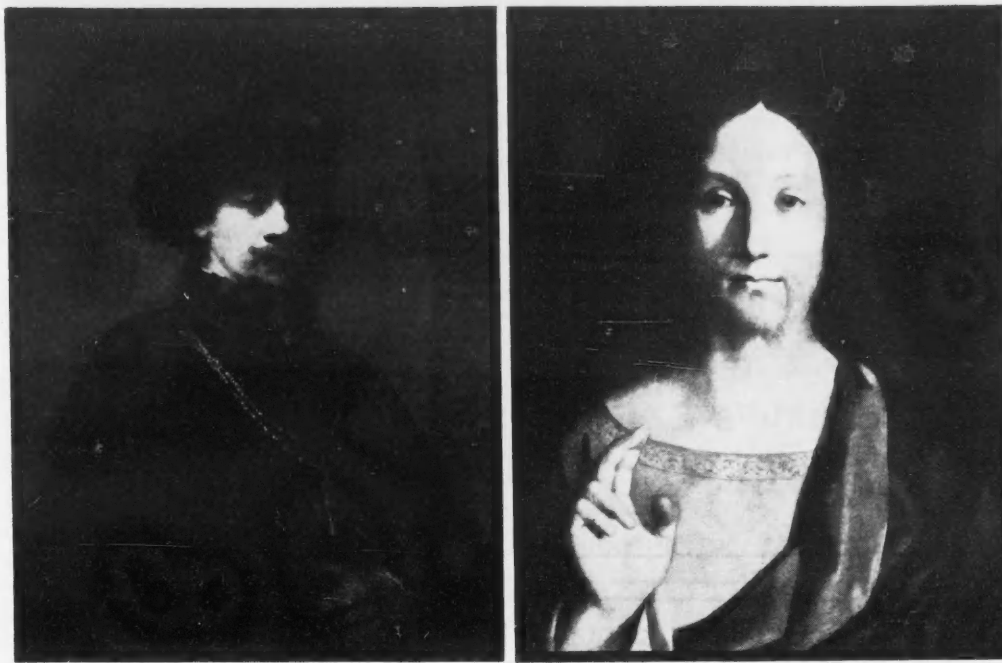
The National Gallery is more than a fine collection and an educational body; it is to most of us the spiritual centre of art in the Dominion. That he made it so will long be remembered by Canadian art lovers as Eric Brown's finest and most enduring achievement.

TRAVELERS

The Misses Michie have left Toronto to spend several weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. R. J. Christie, has returned to Toronto from California.

Mrs. J. I. Lineaweaver has returned to Montreal from a trip to Panama and England.



ACQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL GALLERY. Two of four famous canvases which have recently been added to the Dominion collection at Ottawa. Left, a notable Self Portrait by Rembrandt (1606-1669) and right, Head of Christ Blessing by Giovanni Bellini (1430-1516). The story of the four masterpieces is told by Graham McInnes on this page.

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STUDY OF A GIRL'S HEAD in charcoal, by Paul Goranson of Vancouver, one of the works from the Canadian Society of Graphic Art exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto, on view during the month of April.

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FILM PARADE

Miss Shearer as Miss Garbo

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

SOMEONE—Archibald MacLeish I think it was—has pointed out that Hollywood is very much like a man who, staying in bed to avoid accidents, has lost the use of his legs. The alarms and furies from the outside world only make the industry snuggle deeper into safety, pull the clothes up over its head and go back to its Cinderella dreaming.

However, "Idiot's Delight" is an exception, though a mild one, to this general rule. For here Hollywood has at least roused itself to the point of poking its head out of the window and taking a terrified look round. One look was enough. After that the film was only too glad to get back to its dreaming of love, clothes and a happy ending.

That one look, however, is something to be grateful for; really grateful for Hollywood's position, when it comes to a discussion of significant events, is far more difficult than her critics will allow.

It is all very well to say that the industry should sacrifice its European markets and trust to the right-thinking people of England and America to make up the deficit. The fact is, however, that Hollywood can't afford any such risk. In the first place the right-thinking people have never been very hearty supporters of the box office; and in the second, anti-war films tend to meet with almost as much opposition at home as abroad, the opposition coming in many cases from the right-thinking people themselves. "Blockade" for instance was violently criticized by Catholic church publications in America, and "Dawn Patrol" had to be rigorously toned down to satisfy the demands of the British Air Force.

If Hollywood had only the totalitarian states to consider it could shout itself hoarse and make a handsome profit besides. The anti-pacifist feeling, however, isn't confined to Rome and Berlin. It is now almost universal.

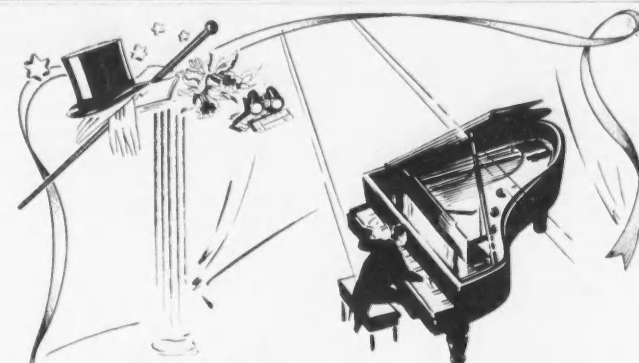
The industry can neither shout for war nor pipe for peace. The best it can do is to try to satisfy the demands of movie-goers who want to forget the problems of both. With so many conflicting demands on her it is as impossible for poor distracted Hollywood to carry out a strong significant program as it would be for the Old Woman in the Shoe. The only thing left for her to do is to put everyone to bed and herself along with them.

The Real Problem

IN VIEW of all this Burgess Meredith's brief appearance as a hot-eyed advocate of pacifism in "Idiot's Delight" is actually sensational. Mr. Burgess is soon silenced and the film moves on to its real problem: when will Irene (Norma Shearer) be brought to admit that she really comes from Omaha? Nonetheless the one small unfamiliar hint supplied by Burgess Meredith gives the film difference and significance. "Idiot's Delight" represents a protest, even if the protesting voice dies away, outshouted by Norma Shearer's overwhelming imitation of Lynn Fontanne's imitation of Greta Garbo.

Norma Shearer's comedy throughout the latter half of the film is unflinching rather than gay. Apparently Miss Shearer doesn't realize that the Garbo-imitation-gag is now only less exhausted than the people who have to watch it, and her determined assumption that she was doing something fresh and funny made some of her big moments unamusing to the point of embarrassment.

In justice to Miss Shearer it must be admitted that while she might well have done less she could hardly have done more with Irene, whose character, since it doesn't hold together at any point, is all but unplayable. Only an actress of extraordinary skill—for example Miss Garbo—could



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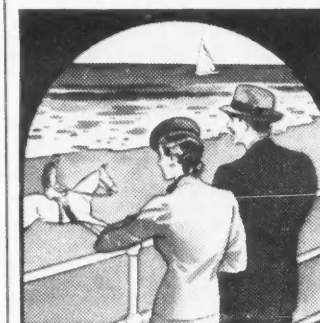
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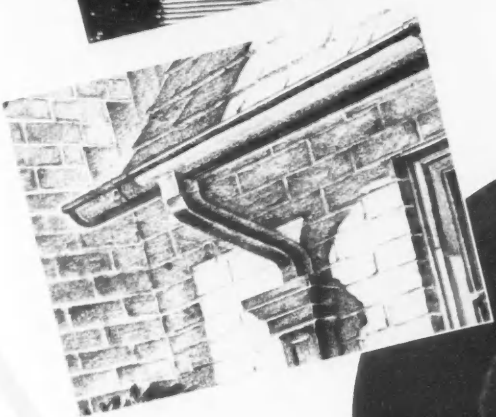
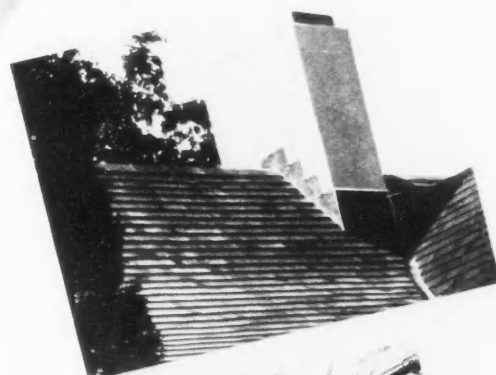
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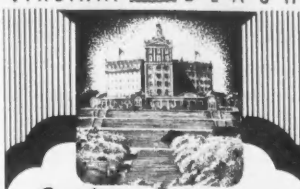
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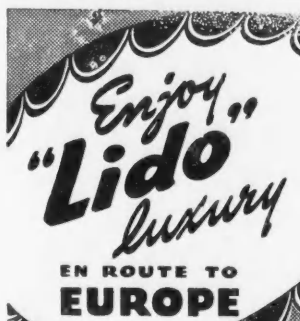
DOROTHY HUMEL of Cleveland, who has for two years been a student at the Hambourg Conservatory of Music in piano and violin under Yasha Piat. Miss Humel has just been engaged under a 7 year contract by M.G.M. at Hollywood for screen appearances. She is an accomplished linguist and dancer.

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PORTS OF CALL

That Trip to the Old Country

BY E. HAROLD BANKS

MANY Canadians will this summer make that postponed trip to Great Britain and there are many logical reasons for this course. In the first place the exchange is in their favor—\$1.70 to the pound, secondly, many events of world-wide importance are taking place in the Old Country during this period and thirdly, visits to the European continent are more than reasonable. And the troubled conditions at present existing will not prevent tourists from receiving the heartiest of welcomes.

Some people, in spite of the comfort and seaworthiness of the modern liner, the majority of them could be better spoken of as floating hotels—still dread the ocean voyage, but again this need not worry the residents of this country as the St. Lawrence route during the summer months cuts off more than a third of ocean and ensures two happy days of sheltered travel.

The St. Lawrence Seaway offers the traveler almost a thousand miles of smooth water and picturesque scenery before one even reaches the ocean. Of all the shipping routes between America and Europe, the St. Lawrence Seaway is fast gaining in popularity for it is the shortest direct route to Europe, and speed records for crossing the Atlantic are held by ships operating via this route, while as little as three days and one and a half hours have been spent on the open Atlantic by the Empress of Britain during a crossing.

Then, too, sailing by the St. Lawrence Seaway virtually adds another country to your sightseeing journey for the two days in sheltered waters are passed in the heart of French Canada. You travel between coastlines clothed in green meadows, forests and farmlands, with little villages here and there at the foot of sloping hills, with cattle lowing in the fields, children at play on the wharves, and with village church bells ringing out the Angelus, calling the faithful to prayer.

Crossing in Comfort

NOW a few words as to ship travel. On the Atlantic today there are three classes, Cabin, Tourist and Third and they are all good with the traveler enjoying real comfort in any of them. A Canadian ship, the Empress of

Britain, offers more space per cabin class than any other ship afloat, but tourist class, generally speaking, is becoming more and more popular. It has its sun deck, its smoking rooms and lounges, its spacious cabins, its tasty and varied meals with its never to be forgotten deck games, sports and dances. Solid comfort at low cost is the keynote of third class with excellent meals. In most passenger ships on the Atlantic today there are large and cheerfully furnished public rooms for rest, reading, cards, dances, movies or concerts while there is ample space for games and sports.

Every passenger landing in the British Isles should be in possession of a valid passport issued by his government. There is no tax for staying in Great Britain nor are there any landing or embarkation taxes and no income tax until the visitor has been six months in the country in any income tax year ending April 5.

Having arrived in England, and taken up one's headquarters at a suitable hotel, the first thing to do is to study the list of outstanding events for the summer months. Hotel reservations in London are best made before you even leave Canada. Your steamship agent will arrange this for you or you can do it direct with the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland. This association carries a complete list of London hotels to suit every purse.

Tours by Motor

BEGINNING in 1939 London proposes to offer to visitors to England during the Spring of every year as fine a feast of great music as can be found anywhere else in the world. The London Music Festival will last this year from April 23 to May 28 with London's three great orchestras, the London Symphony, the B.B.C. Symphony and the London Philharmonic playing a large part. Festival performances of opera will be given at Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells and there will be two supplementary performances at Glyndebourne House in Sussex. The Opera Festival in the beautiful grounds of Glyndebourne House is now a well established summer institution while the Summer Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall will cover a widely representative range of music each night, except Sunday, from the beginning of August till the end of September.

In a short article it is only possible to give the visitor to the Old Country scanty information with regard to the right places to visit. Even if one has been several times before it is better to take the organized standard motor tours in place of going on one's own and certainly with London as headquarters, there are three standard tours all visitors should take. First the London tour lasting three days and including the West End, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, the City of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, the National Gallery and Portrait Gallery, the Wallace Collection, Madame Tussaud's Wax Works, the Temple, Law Courts, Record Office and Lincoln's Inn with Dr. Johnson's House, the Houses of Parliament, the Tate Gallery, the Museum at South Kensington, the London Museum, Marlborough House, the residence of the Dowager Queen Mary, and the United Services Museum, while in the City of London itself the traveler must give plenty of time going through the famed Tower of London.

Second is the regular motor tour to Stoke Poges, Windsor, Eton and Hampton Court. The third regular trip from London is the Shakespeare Tour. This is best taken from London. If time permits before going farther afield there are tours to Canterbury and Rochester, and an evening tour round the East End of London. On the river one can go to Greenwich, to Oxford and from Windsor to Marlow or Henley.

Cradle of History

DEVONSHIRE, what a name to conjure with! Here we are in a country of old world charm, with thatched roofed houses, deep, winding leafy lanes, luxuriant sub-tropical vegetation, and the vast expanse of wild and mysterious moorland, dotted with numerous "tors" which are broken masses of rock known as the Dartmoor Forest. Devon is a sea county for it was at Plymouth Sir Francis Drake finished his game of bowls before defeating the Spanish Armada. It was from Plymouth, one of Devon's ports, that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in the Mayflower. No one should



RURAL ENGLAND is still unspoiled in many regions. Here is the charming village of Cockington, near Torquay.

miss visiting Clovelly, Lynmouth, Torquay, Seaton, the beautiful City of Exeter, the capital, the towns and villages of Central Devon, Okehampton, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy and the Cornish border town Bude. Then, when roaming over Dartmoor one must not miss Widecombe on the Moor, Princetown, Cranmere Pool and Two Bridges.

Adjoining Devon is another beautiful shire—Cornwall, the home of tin mining in the years gone by. It has a fine coastline stretching from Lands End to just beyond Bude, dotted with many delightful resorts usually nestling in the valley between two cliffs, and a region closely associated with the legendary history of King Arthur, whose reputed birthplace is Tintagel, one of the most romantic places in Cornwall. The interior of Cornwall contains many antiquities, and at Truro there is a beautiful modern Cathedral. Then we pass through Exmoor, associated with Lorna Doone, into Somerset, stopping for a brief visit at Glastonbury to see the ruins of the beautiful Abbey.

On our trip to the English Lake district we must take a look at Chester, a fine ancient city with many medieval houses called "rows" and containing a fine Cathedral built of new red sandstone, its styles ranging from Norman to late Perpendicular. We continue through the glorious Lake District of England, the inspiration of Wordsworth with its hills and moorlands reaching down to the placid lakes of Windermere, Derwentwater, Ullswater, Thirlmere and Conistone, the home of Ruskin and the Severn family. For grandeur, green lawns and flowers commend me to this lake country.

FOR a Devon man to give the palm to Scotland for scenery is news, but it must be confessed that Scotland can hold its own with the world when it comes to scenery and Scottish people like this for they can sell the scenery to the tourist and still possess it. Edinburgh, the capital, situated at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, must first be visited and the traveler will never weary of wandering up and down the famous Prince's Street.

On this world renowned street, between the two main railway stations, are found the tall Sir Walter Scott monument, the Royal Scottish Academy and the National Gallery of Scotland. Edinburgh Castle, on a lofty crag, commands the whole city and to the east of it is St. Giles' Cathedral, built between 1380 and 1495 and then nearby is the former House of the Scottish Parliament and on the eastern edge of the city is Holyrood Palace, the residence of the Scottish Kings. Then we must visit the Trossachs lying between Callender and Inversnaid and we must certainly journey through the Burns Country.

Around Aberdeen, the granite city, with its renowned University and famed Fish Market, worth getting up a little early to see, the country is dotted with interesting towns and villages, and quite a network of roads compared to most other northerly parts of Scotland. From Aberdeen starts the Valley of the Dee, famous for its beauty, Balmoral Castle, the Royal Residence and the Braemar Gathering of the Clans. The train from Aberdeen to the castle only runs as far as Ballater as Queen Victoria did not wish trains in the immediate neighborhood of the castle which is distant from Ballater about 8 miles. Between Aberdeen and Perth is Stonehaven with the ruins of Dunottar Castle where in 1652 the Regalia of Scotland was hidden from Cromwell.

The Emerald Isle

IT IS INDEED difficult to cover Ireland's wonderful scenery in a few words as no country in the world presents such a variety of scenery

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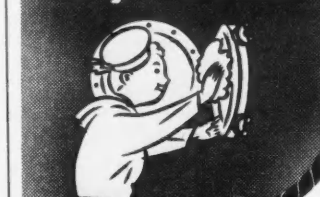
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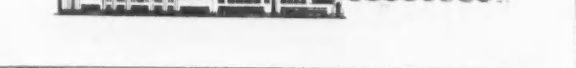
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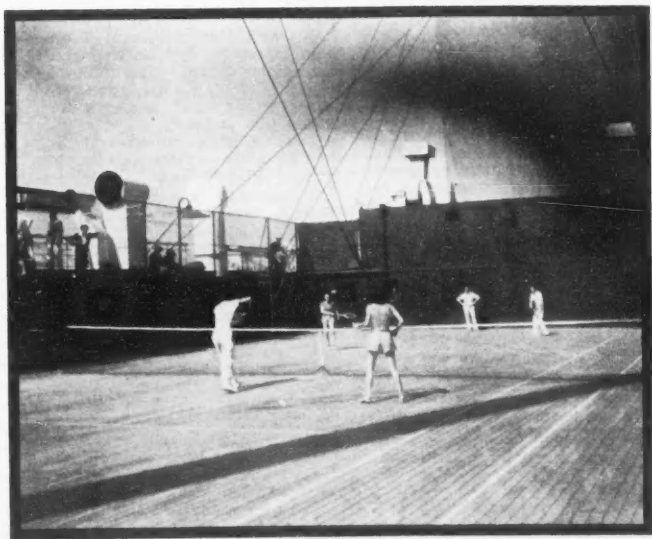
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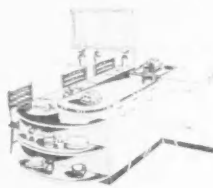
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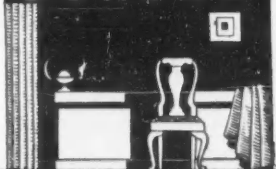
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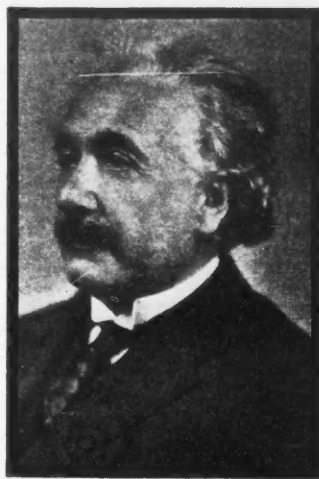
"Albert Einstein," by H. Gordon Garbedian. Oxford. \$4.

HERE is all the average man will require about Einstein even if he is by general consent the greatest intellect and one of the greatest men of his age. There are a couple of pages in relativity which will enable the average man to understand the theory. For a moment it seemed to us that we were on the point of grasping it. But the book is rather about the man himself than his scientific exploits; and the man is well worth knowing.

He is, of course, a pacifist, a humanitarian, and a disbeliever in the supernatural. But he is extremely modest about his achievements even though he has a natural dignity upon which none trespasses. The kindest of men, he yet has a contempt for the merely rich, and the collecting of material possessions seems to him to be a disgusting pursuit. He is not so amiable that he neglects to say what he thinks on this subject, and has been known to walk out on a party when he finds it is made up chiefly of stupid notabilities.

He delights in Nature, in playing a fiddle, and he thinks the noblest task in which a man can be engaged is to discover some little truth concerning the Universe which was unknown before. He is generous to the great men who went before him and laid the foundations of the science he has expanded.

Perhaps to the lay reader the most extraordinary thing in the book will be the fact that Einstein does not work with a telescope or any other costly instrument. Nor does he haunt laboratories or observatories. His world shaking theories have been



ALBERT EINSTEIN

own theories are an extension or perhaps a correction rather than a refutation of the Englishman's.

So far as the average man has noticed, the world has not appreciably altered since Einstein discovered that light does not act altogether as it was supposed to have acted, and that the law of gravitation has had to be amended.

Einstein, when in his thirties had pretty well formulated the major theories of his life work, and fame had come to him relatively early, after a period of struggle in which he knew privation. Throughout the war he had behaved much as we might expect a man of science who detested force and regimentation to behave, but there seems to have been no question of his patriotism.

It was not until the fighting ceased that formal proof was made public largely through British scientific societies of his mathematical deductions. He became the first eminent man of science to be received with honor in nations which so lately had been at war with his own country and did much for the international scientific reconciliation. In his own Germany he was honored though there were discordant anti-Semitic notes heard long before the emergence of Hitler.

But with the coming of the Nazis it became impossible for Einstein to remain in Germany, to remain indeed a German. Many other countries invited him to make his home with them, but he chose the United States, accepting a university chair at Princeton. It is characteristic of the man's unworldliness that when offered his professorate, he named a salary which the trustees declined to pay. On the contrary, they set it at three times as much. It may be that most of his scientific work lies behind him. Today the future of the Jews is his chief interest.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned on these pages, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

arrived at simply with a fountain pen and a piece of paper. His communications are in the form of mathematical equations.

When a British learned society sent out an expedition on the occasion of an eclipse to test his theory, Einstein was only mildly interested to learn that the photographs proved him to be right and Newton and every other astronomer before him wrong. Nevertheless he reverences Newton; and perhaps it might be said that his

BOOK OF THE WEEK

On to Saratoga

BY EDGAR McINNIS

"On to Saratoga," by Bruce Lancaster. Frederick A. Stokes. \$2.50.

DON'T let the somewhat flat title of this novel mislead you. For straight entertainment value—provided you care for the historical novel as a type of entertainment—Mr. Lancaster's story rates top marks. His title may be uninspired, but as a story-teller he has both inspiration and imagination in abundance.

Not the least of his inspirations was the one which enabled him to give a new twist to the familiar story of Burgoyne's ill-fated expedition. Kenneth Roberts, a few years ago, did the American side of it in "Rabble in Arms." No doubt it has also been done from the point of view of the British members of the expedition. But this story centres on those orphans of the American campaign, the Hessian mercenaries; and this angle lends a piquant novelty to what is at the same time an essentially dramatic story in its own right.

The central character is Kurt Ahrens, the young son of an old family whose poverty leads him to seek a career as a soldier of fortune. In spite of a German ancestry and an English education—he had been to Harrow—Kurt is a young man with an open mind. His radical ideas don't commend themselves to his superiors, who are scandalized by the suggestion that the manoeuvres of the European parade ground are hardly adapted to the American forests. But his knowledge of English, coupled with the fact that he somehow seems to get results in spite of his unconventional views, gives him a unique position in relation to Burgoyne and his staff, and enables him to see the drama from both the front line and from the inner councils where strategy was decided—or, more often, ignored.

Full of Action

AROUND his adventures Mr. Lancaster has built a story full of action and humor and shrewd historical sense. It is a

book rich with vivid and racy descriptions. The "voluntary" recruiting of the Hessians, with which the story opens, is an extremely neat bit of writing. So are the touches which describe the lumbering army with its complete parade equipment and its utter misery as it plunges on into the forest in the full heat of mid-summer. He captures too the outraged indignation of the professional soldiers, both English and German, over an enemy which won't obey rules—particularly the rule about standing a bayonet charge—and yet which incredibly seems to come out on top in the major engagements. And admirably contrasted with this spirit is the combination of caution and daring which marks the rebel forces, and their philosophy of the revolution, especially the New England philosophy with its distrust of all except moderate men.

Live Characters

THE characters too, are extremely well done. Kurt Ahrens is an attractive and on the whole a credible figure. His unhappy Hessian gunners are presented with sympathy and understanding. There is an amusing yet attractive portrait of Burgoyne himself; and the Baroness Bieders, with her solemn children and her disarming ingenuity in ignoring nonsensical army rules, is a most charming portrait. And when it comes to action, the descriptions of Bennington and Freeman's Farm and Saratoga, not to mention a number of unofficial skirmishes, show an imaginative insight and a knack of direct and vivid narrative which leave little to be desired.

And of course there is the romantic element. It isn't too overdone—just enough to spice a story which is essentially martial and masculine. But here also Mr. Lancaster's touch is deft and sure; and the whole balance of the story, as well as the sustained liveliness of the narrative, makes this one of the most satisfactory bits of light reading that I have come across for some time.

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FOR DISHES?

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LOOK SWELL AT
THE BRIDGE PARTY

AT THE BRIDGE PARTY

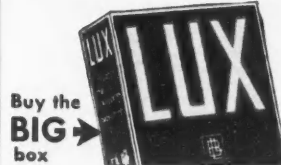
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THOSE WOMEN! WE
LOOK SO NICE THEY SAID—
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THE BOOKSHELF

Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

"East of Eden," by I. J. Singer. Ryerson. \$2.75.

"Flying Dutchman," by Michael Arlen. Ryerson. \$2.00.

"Tumbling in the Hay," by Oliver St. John Gogarty. Macmillan. \$3.25.

"East of Eden" is the title of a charming comedy by Christopher Morley, and Mr. Knopf, the American publisher of the book, should not have allowed the translator from the original Yiddish, Maurice Samuel, to use it. Aside from this, Mr. Samuel has made a magnificent job of a sombre and powerful, though thoroughly depressing, novel. This book has some of the elements of greatness in it, and one of these is the way in which a very simple story moves logically on to its inevitable conclusion. It tells the story of a family of Polish Jews, before and after the Great War. The father, a poor peddler, struggles to give his only son a rabbinical education. The mother is dead, and there are several sisters. Circumstances compel the family to move to Warsaw, where they fare worse, living in conditions of almost unbelievable poverty and filth and discomfort. The father is drafted for the army and killed. The family strive to keep together, but when the Germans occupy the city, the son, Nachman, who has become a communist, is tortured and imprisoned for nine years. When he gets free, he follows his communist leader to Russia, and eventually his wife and child follow him. Nachman has pictured Russia as the land of perfect freedom for the worker, the ideal land in which at last a poor Jew will have a chance. Caught in the wheels of the five-year plan, forced by housing shortage to live in squalor worse than that of the Warsaw slums, unable to get any food through official channels, he yet goes on believing in the glorious experiment. But things go from bad to worse. He finds neither security nor safety, and even his former friend, the communist leader who had been his idol for so long, refuses to jeopardize his comfortable position to help him. At length he is deported to Poland, where he has been black-listed as a political offender. He has no country, and no hope. His ideals have betrayed him.

This strong and grim story is well told. It is obviously the work of someone who has himself been through much of what he describes. Whether the picture is exaggerated or not is a question for the special pleader rather than the critic. The book satisfies as a work of art because it makes its story believable. That it is definitely anti-communist, and tries to show that not all Jews are communists, is neither for nor against its merits as a novel, which are entirely apart from any considerations of partisanship. But it is not cheerful reading.

Not Quite A Thriller

MICHAEL ARLEN is the boy who did the *Green Hat* trick fifteen or so years ago. Very smart, very self-conscious, about rather futile people, with a spice of what in those dim days used to be called daring. Well, here he is again. As far as I can make out, he has contrived a sort of Phillips Oppenheim thriller, all about a wicked multimillionaire who owns a great many newspapers and controls the munitions industry of three continents, very, very subterraneously, and has organized a secret society—yes, a secret society—of those whose one aim is to overthrow the established order, and encourage the nations to get at each others' throats. It was this society, and not Hitler, that really started the Reichstag fire . . . and so on. So far, so good. But where Oppenheim sketches in his characters, and sees to it that they do not interfere with his plot, Arlen makes the mistake of attempting to give them three dimensions. Sculpture cannot be moved around as easily as sketches, and there is not enough of Pygmalion in Michael anyway, so the whole thing is far too slow-moving, and takes itself far too seriously, to be a thriller. Perhaps it should be appraised as a serious psychological study, with philosophical overtones, of the will to destruction, viewed as a function of abnormal self-contempt. But the last half is all wrong for that; the settings and properties are all wrong; the plot is all wrong. It has got to be thriller or nothing, with that set-up, and as far as I am concerned, it is nothing.

Medical Pub Crawl

THOSE fond of exact classification will be irritated by "Tumbling in the Hay," for it is not quite a novel, and not quite an autobiography, and something more than a volume of sketches of Dublin student life forty years ago. Nevertheless, it has the breath of life in it, and for that one can overlook much irrelevance and confusion of development. It tells—in the first person—of the activities legitimate and otherwise, of a medical student at Trinity College, approximately at the beginning of the present century. There are pubs aplenty, and queer fish, from a dissecting-room curator who used to drain the alcohol off the specimens through his teeth, to a female acrobat performing on top of a small-pox cab. There is a ten-mile bicycle race, a pawn shop, legal rogues, a madwoman who peels the potatoes of the poor, reciting Shakespeare or singing grand opera the while, and many other figures of delight and wonder and pathos, set in scenes of color and conviviality. There are some excellent dons, and some far from it, and much full-flavored conversation, philosophical, medical, convivial and bawdy, to say nothing of philosophical-classic-convivial. There are a few good—or bad—limericks,

generally with the last line omitted, which makes them like a potato without salt, and a number of ingenious and Rabelaisian incidental lyrics.

The whole thing is done with great gusto, and an intense appreciation of the humors of life. Much of it is more like Falstaffian conversation than story-telling, and yet a story manages to get itself told, allusively and elliptically and spasmodically, never interfering with the good talking. My own favorite is the chapter entitled "Supper with the Gods" in which we meet Mahaffey, and enjoy goodly discourse. The grim humors of a man dying with tertiary syphilis are not for everybody's stomach, nor can one enjoy with a quiet mind the piano player at Mrs. Mack's. But the spectacle of the great Mahaffey pontificating is high comedy. For the low, there is the story of a woman after childbirth, dazed from the chloroform, saying she had heard a voice giving her a name for her newborn girl. (The point must be read to be appreciated; it will not quote.) Or the classic of the man whose di-

sease, Emphysema, was diagnosed as peculiar to wind-instrument performers, which was satisfactory to all concerned, until it was found that his wind instrument was a concertina.

Here is fare rich and varied, essentially masculine, and not for queasy stomachs, but for those whose humor does not eschew the tavern, a delight.

DANUBIAN DESTINY

"Danubian Destiny," by Graham Hutton. Oxford. \$2.25.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THIS new work by the former associate editor of the *London Economist* on the politics, economy and strategy of that part of Europe between the Axis and Russia, as Munich left it, is on the whole the most clearly thought out, best informed, most briefly stated and most valuable book on the European situation which has reached this reviewer's desk in some time.

Here is the material on the basic economy, and especially the strategy, of the Danubian basin, the war supplies which Germany hopes to draw from it, the key railway lines and centres and the unfolding scheme of new German "Roman roads," which one needs in order to gain an insight into Germany's plans for that region. The Sudeten barrier hurled, Germany is into Danubia. Next she must secure control of Budapest, hub of communication for the whole of South-Eastern Europe, and Poland, with its many railways leading towards Russia. In an Axis war against



"RINKS, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE", by H. Garnard Kettle of Toronto, in the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color exhibition on view during April at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

the West the author believes it likely that Germany and Italy would at once attempt to seize the Gotthard and Simplon double-track routes, which provide the best and shortest connection between the Axis countries, and the nearest to their front of operations, and would be practically a military necessity.

Mr. Hutton is by no means convinced that Germany and Italy will attempt such an early move against the West—although they may well threaten it—but he gives a deal of space to the strategic considerations involved. Italy, it seems to him, is now bound to the Axis by an unexpressed German threat of the

alternative: a German push to the Adriatic through Venice and Trieste, or at least through Yugoslavia.

Germany's real plan is to hold the West neutralized by her Rhine forts, her alliance with Italy and her great triumph of Munich, while she proceeds to "roll up the map of the East." But the thorough co-ordination of the man-power and resources of the Danubian basin in her war economy would require time and a far greater outlay in capital equipment than Germany appears ready to spare from her armament effort.

These 100 million people between the Axis and Russia, and their resources, are very far from being wholly at Germany's disposal as yet. "They need not be able to shoot in order to be powerful friends of the Western Powers." Grumbling and grudging in their service they can be dangerous to Germany and Italy—more perhaps in war than in peace, and more in a future war than in any war of the past. Their ancestors have destroyed Central European empires before now; if the Axis Powers succeed in mastering them this time it will not be due to their own merits, but because of the shortcomings of their western opponents.

THE NEW BOOKS

"Painting for Pleasure," by Morris Davidson. (Thomas Allen. \$2.75). The purpose of this book is to give direction to those who wish to paint as a hobby and to pave the way for a fuller appreciation of the works of the great artists. Soundly and sensibly written, with illustrations.



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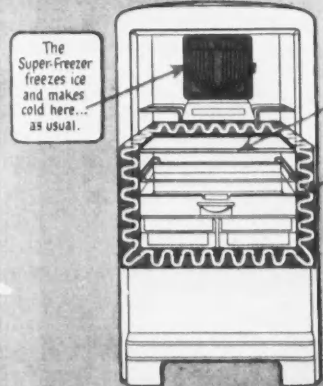
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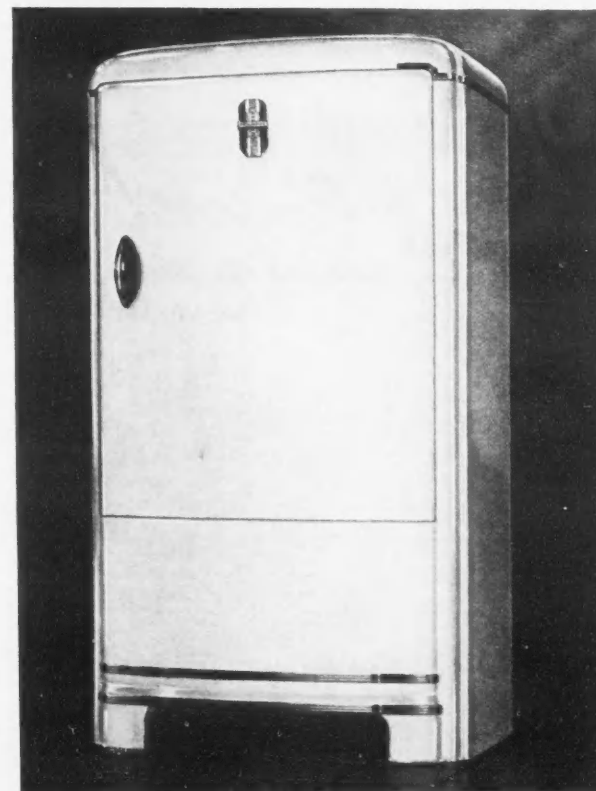


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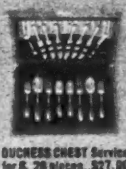


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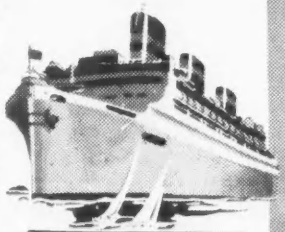
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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
MAIN FLOOR



MRS. ALFRED ROGERS, JR., and a friend. Mrs. Rogers is captain of one of the tagging teams which will take part in the Humane Society Tag Day to be held in Toronto on Saturday, April 15.

WORLD of WOMEN

Montreal Does Celebrate Easter

BY BERNICE COFFEY

MONTREAL can take an unseasonable blizzard in its stride but Easter—ah! that is a fete to be celebrated almost as wholeheartedly as Christmas. Mount Royal, topped by its enormous cross, wore a mantle of ermine the day before Good Friday. Christ Church Cathedral was almost half concealed from view by the snow banks in the streets where the going was sometimes ankle deep in melting slush, but streets and shops were thronged with shoppers. Of course, fur coats had not yet gone into storage—perhaps that is why the hats seemed to be especially gay and extreme with their floating colored veils and masses of flowers. A matter of compensation.

In the midst of all the snow and melting ice, Montrealers wear white footgear—a startling sight to Toronto eyes until one realizes that the white shod feet are clad in trimly fitting goloshes and rubbers of white rubber. Even the policeman on point duty who performs his duty with Gallic verve as he berates leisurely drivers, wears a white rubber cape and helmet.

Fruits And Blossoms

MONTREAL has taken Judith Barbier's fruit ornaments to its collective lapel. Judith Barbier, as we probably do not need to tell you, is as renowned for her way with flower and fruit ornaments, as is Schiaparelli, Chanel or any of the others with frocks. The Montreal shops have imported from France many of her newest lapel ornaments. These are life-sized fruits—so perfect in detail and coloring they look good enough to eat. Apples, pears, oranges and lemons, are paired with their respective leaves and blossoms to produce most unusual ornaments. She even uses walnut shells and their blossoms.

Brown, grey and black habited nuns and priests in their soutanes, mingle with the crowds in the streets. And in the children's wear department of the city's largest store one sees a life-size model of a seven-year-old girl wearing a communion dress of white organza, its ankle-length skirt trimmed with row upon row of tiny ruffles. Over her head she wears a square net veil embroidered at the edges, held on by a white satin headband with a white rosette over the forehead. At all times one has the feeling of the closeness of religion to the people.

RANDOM notes: Cocktail lounges, where you meet your friends at five, and where one's martini is accompanied by delicious miniature hot-dogs in small hot rolls... The unseemly accumulation of pennies in your purse, explained by the fact that there is a tax on everything costing over twenty-five cents... Miniature silver tea or coffee services, exquisitely made to scale, for collectors of these small things. Handkerchiefs in authentic tartans, to be had at a shop which has them specially made... Everywhere those cleverly carved and painted wooden habitation figures in which the Province of Quebec excels—capturing as they do all the raciness and sturdiness of a stock that is close to the soil.

And In New York—

A SNOOD-SHAPED, invisible hair-net is used as a base for a number of hats shown in New York recently. The hairnet has been streamlined out of all its old-fashioned shapelessness and bunched into sculptured lines to fit the hairline and encase the hair in an invisible, but controlling web, without flattening a curl. Delightful decorations in the form of beads, flowers or bowknots adorn the hair

as if by magic and make each net a separate and distinct work of art, attractive if worn by itself and blending perfectly with the color and trim of its matching hat.

Such a solution to coiffure control promises to be ideal for blowy days on the beach, for wear on steamers, and for outdoor terrace dining at the Fairs, where a compromise between formality and informality is desired. Every type from huge cartwheel to tiny pill box and quaint Breton cap has its matching net. And some nets sallied forth bravely on their own, without any hat at all.

AMONG the highlights in the collection were:

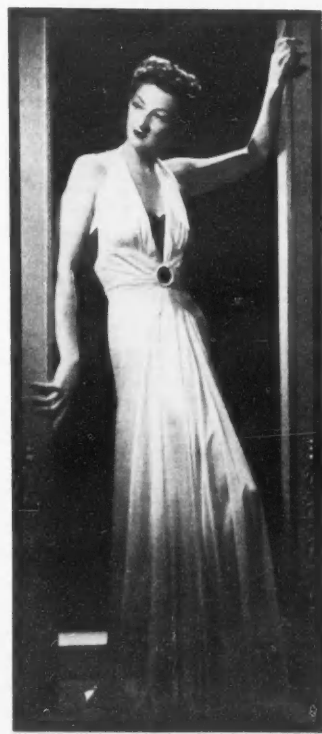
Coachman's sailor of green milan straw, the narrow brim caught up sharply on one side. In the front a chou of pink satin roses, mixed with miniature narcissi. Under the hat a net (gray in this case, as it was worn by a handsome, gray-haired mannequin) sprinkled with pink, yellow and green wooden beads. Worn with a simple classic black crepe dress.

Small sailor of "dusk gold" rough straw like an Eighteenth Century lady's riding hat. Medium high crown, brim rolled on both sides. From slits near the centre front of the crown emerge two long scarves of dusk gold gauze. Beneath this a brown net dotted with largish disks of chipped mahogany. Worn with a black bengaline suit.

One of the new "nursemaid's caps" in starched white pique with open-work insets of embroidered dimity flowers. Under it a net strewn with four starched dimity flowers that look like butterflies. This worn with a navy wool crepe dress.

With Chanel's black lace evening gown, a low chignon of real hair to match one's own, held on by a Spanish comb bunched with romantic red roses and edged with a triple frill of black lace. On the head a net of natural hair sprinkled with tiny lace flowers with pearl centres.

With a black and white checked taffeta dress, a net dappled with wool field flowers with metallic centres, held on by a huge schoolgirl bow of red grosgrain at the nape of the neck.



FROM JACQUES HEIM comes this draped evening gown of pink satin combined with plum satin in the bodice.

Simpson's



André
OF THE
St. Regis
Room

This André original is a handsome jacket of Russian fox, dyed in the warm stone marten shade.

Custom-made coats, suits and furs of unusual distinction are made under the supervision of André, the distinguished designer at Simpson's. Appointments with Salon André on Simpson's third floor are taken at any time.

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TORONTO - MONTREAL

WORLD of WOMEN

Some Gymnastics For The Face

BY ISABEL MORGAN

FACIAL gymnastics keep the face young, according to Dr. Debat, the French dermatologist who originates all the formulae for Innoxa preparations. His theory is of special interest to the woman past thirty, since it shows how youth may be maintained in the contours and the skin itself. Facial exercises, says Dr. Debat, should be preceded with certain bodily movements which have a direct influence on the face.

These consist mostly in lifting the arms and stretching, first straight up, then over to the left, over to the right and down. Further stretching should be done by swinging the trunk round, keeping the legs still.

None of the movements should be violent; on the contrary they must be done gently and slowly. The action of stretching is to loosen up the vertebrae and promote circulation. It should be done night and morning, and if possible when changing in the evening. The oftener the better.

Here are two of the facial exercises for improving the jaw line and firming the contours: 1. Bare the teeth in a wide grin and draw the lips as far as possible in a brisk, jerking movement. . . 2. Purse the mouth and push the lips as far forward as possible, making them into an "O," then pull back again. This helps to correct nose-to-mouth lines.

For the Vapors

VEILS and flowers on her hat, starched petticoats of white eyelet lace under her skirt, and a general air of fragile femininity—is it any wonder that the woman of today has also adopted the pretty custom of carrying a bottle of smelling salts in her handbag? A practical custom, too, for they are of infinite value during airplane travel, for long trips



THIS MODEL COPY of an Otto Lucas bonnet comes from London. It has a big red satin bow in front on the under side of the black ballbunt brim.

—Photograph courtesy the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd.

by sea or rail. An extra bottle in the pocket of the car will fortify you against drowsiness at the wheel. Yardley's smelling salts, scented with their refreshing English Lavender perfume come in a new purse size bottle which is small and flat and especially designed to carry in the handbag.

The other day we came across the interesting information that the family of Yardley can trace its descent right back to the Plantagenet aristocracy, but it wasn't until the early 18th century that a Yardley began to make soap and perfume. In those days lavender was the favorite perfume, both for its restorative and medicinal, as well as its fragrant

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beautiful Nature. No other single investment can bring you so much lasting pleasure for so little money. The time has come for you to gratify your yearning for an indoor garden—for an astonishingly small outlay — probably less than the cost of a new car. Your Lord and Burnham home-conservatory can be added to your present every-day house, built into or onto your new home with convenience and dispatch. Know the delights that are enjoyed every day by hundreds of families which, like Mrs. Coulter's, find their Lord and Burnham "glass garden" the "most beautiful, most enjoyable place on earth." Decide now to let a Lord and Burnham "glass garden" bring you more hours of happiness and contentment. Write us for complete information today.

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TORONTO ST. CATHARINES MONTREAL

qualities, and it was the only perfume used by "ladies" for a great many years. In the reign of George III the first Yardley business was established. The elaborately dressed hair of the period offered scope for hair oils of many perfumes, and even the men used cosmetics. Today, the little Georgian shop in Bond Street has given way to a splendidly built and magnificent beauty salon, where all the well-known Yardley preparations are sold.

A Smashing Success

DELVING further into the origin of other well-known perfumers, we find an interesting thing about Coty preparations is that M. Coty only made powder and creams originally to publicize his perfume! Thirty years ago he made contact with his first Parisian store. He arranged to send a consignment of the famous La Rose Jacqueminot perfume, and during delivery a bottle was smashed. The delightful fragrance arose in the store and people clamored to buy the perfume. History has it that M. Coty went round to more stores smashing perfume. At any rate his success dates from that moment.

Wool Gathering

WOOL jersey, in both medium and gauze weight, is extremely popular in Paris especially, of course, at Alix, who has a passion for this material. But it is found in the gossamer weight for soft, draped frocks in almost all collections. The wool jerseys, this year, are not only plain colored. Often they are patterned—stripes being first—with checks of all types and plaids coming after. Some frocks in wool jersey, on the jumper and plaited skirt formula, appear in several shades of the same color. The jersey with quarter-inch stripes, placed about an inch apart on dark or neutral base, is very much seen. The stripe is often clear white on navy, black, or grey, or in clear



PURPLE VIOLETS on white panama bring spring into the picture of this original hat by Lewis.

—Photograph by Doreyne.

color on a pale base.

Wool muslins in new forms are seen. Lelong uses them for a charming type of summer frock, one in pale with a dark panel up the front. Lanvin has a white evening gown in wool muslin embroidered in gold. Heim uses very thin printed woollens for beach frocks and bathing suits of pareo type.

One of the important woolen developments of the season, is the tailored or mannish suit materials, in very thin versions, suitable for warm weather. Some suits have jacket and skirt in the same material, others are composed with plain jackets and striped, plaided or checked skirts, or vice versa.

Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, "Cedar Lodge," Paget, Bermuda, is returning to her residence in Oshawa, Ont., in May.



MRS. JAMES McC. BAXTER, who is associated with many important movements of a philanthropic nature in Toronto. She is president of the Women's Summer Symphony Association now engaged in a campaign for funds for the Promenade Concerts; is president of the Infants' Home; is Forest Hill District Co-Captain of the Federation of Community Service; has been active in work for the blind; and about four years ago won her M.A. at the University of Toronto.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

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" " 18-24"	2.25	17.50
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AN INTERESTING STUDY of Mrs. Cameron R. MacIntosh, wife of Mr.
Cameron R. MacIntosh, M.P. for North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

—Photograph by Karth.

THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

AS A fitting outing to their last
day's visit to the Pacific Coast a
cruise was taken by Their Excellen-
cies Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir on
the government's forestry vessel. They
saw something of the forestry opera-
tions and big timber on the islands
and of the Gulf and shores of Van-
couver Island. Their retinue included
Mrs. George Pape, lady-in-waiting to
Her Excellency, Colonel Willis O'Con-
nor, senior A.D.C., and Lieutenant
Robin Scott, R.N.

Their Excellencies wore sport
clothes and their attendants carried
a picnic lunch, while a cook put
aboard by the government supplied
hot drinks.

Mr. E. C. Manning, chief forester,
acted as host and explained the gov-
ernment's forestry policy.

En route to Ottawa Their Excel-
lencies were entertained in Winnipeg
by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor of Manitoba and Mrs. W. J.
Tupper at luncheon at Government
House.

Boat Race Night

IN FAR corners of the world on the
first day of April, Oxford and Cam-
bridge graduates recalled their under-
graduate days in groups assembled on
"boat race night." In Vancouver a
dinner was held at Royal Vancouver
Yacht Club in celebration of the day.
Among those attending the reunion
were Mr. E. Bence, Mr. Douglas McK.
Brown, Mr. William Quirk Cameron,
Mr. Arthur T. Carroll, Mr. Henry Hay-
ward, Professor Ivor Jennings of Lon-
don University.

Mr. Sherwood Lett, Mr. A. R. Mc-
Dougall, Mr. Christopher Morrison,

Mr. R. T. S. Phipps, Mr. Greville Seon,
Dr. Walter N. Sage, Mr. F. H. Soward,
Mr. Thomas Stevens, Mr. James Sin-
clair, Mr. Harry V. Warren, Mr. Neil
Hosie, Mr. J. G. Rutland, of Victoria,
Major C. Sanford, Work Point Bar-
racks, Esquimalt, and Col. A. T. Logan
of Fairbridge Farm School.

Altar Piece

MOST Rev. Dr. Harding, Archbishop
of Rupert's Land, and Rt. Rev. Dr.
Archibald Fleming, Archbishop of the
Arctic, were received at Canada
House, in London, by Hon. Vincent
Massey, to inspect an altar piece for
the new pro-cathedral at Aklavik, 120
miles north of the Arctic Circle. The
altar piece depicts Epiphany in the
Snows and shows the Virgin and Child,
dressed in Eskimo clothes of ermine,
receiving gifts from an Indian on
snowshoes bearing a live beaver; a
Hudson Bay trader holding a white
fox skin and an Eskimo offering wal-
rus tusks. The faces of all the char-
acters, except the Virgin and Child,
were painted from photographs of
well-known people living in the area
served by the pro-cathedral, which is
the most northerly in the empire. The
altar piece is the work of Miss Violet
Teague, an English artist living in
Melbourne, Australia.

Old Girls' Reunion

THE Havergal Old Girls' annual re-
union and dinner was an interest-
ing event taking place in Toronto last
week. The reunion was held on Thurs-
day evening, April 13, and there was a
supper followed by a "country fair"
for the graduating years of 1907 to
1914. All Old Girls graduating during
the years 1895 to 1920 were invited.
The annual dinner took place the fol-
lowing evening, April 14, in Eaton's
Round Room, and was followed by an
entertainment provided almost en-
tirely by the Old Girls themselves.
There were songs, skits and a two-
piano team. A large number of ex-
pupils from out-of-town attended this
dinner.

At Ottawa

THE Accredited Representative of
the Union of South Africa and
Mrs. D. deWaal Meyer entertained at
a travelogue at the Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, on the evening of Wednesday,
April 5. Mrs. Meyer wore a gown of
mauve and silver lame and a white
ostrich cape. Pictures of South Africa
were shown by Mr. Meyer in the din-
ing room. Supper was served in the
drawing-room. Over 200 guests were
present.

Question of Precedence

PLAC'E cards for nearly 800 persons
of high rank in Canada's table of
precedence will be made out for the
formal dinner given in honor of Their
Majesties the King and Queen by the
government at the Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, May 19.

Canada's bachelor Prime Minister,
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, will
preside. To his right and left will be
seated the King and Queen with
Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir
beside the Queen and Lady Tweeds-
muir next to the King.

LEUTENANT-GOVERNORS of the
provinces would take first place
next to the Governor-General and his
consort and the Prime Minister, but it
is believed unlikely they will all be
present at the Ottawa function as each
will be host to the royal visitors in the
respective provincial capitals.

Diplomatic representatives of for-
eign powers follow. Although Baron
Robert Silvercruys is dean of the
diplomatic court, a position earned by
length of service in this country, he is
a bachelor, and the first feminine
claim falls to Countess Robert de
Dampierre, wife of the French Min-
ister to Canada. Following the count
and countess, places are designated
for Baron Tomii, Japanese Minister,
and Baroness Tomii.

It is possible that a ministerial ap-
pointment will be made from Wash-
ington before the royal party arrives.
If not, John Farr Simmons, as acting
U.S. minister, and Mrs. Simmons will

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be placed next in order of precedence.
Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruys Farnam, as
sister-hostess of the Belgian minister,
is included with the diplomatic corps.
Church dignitaries, archbishops,
bishops and moderators of the various
denominations and their wives will
take the next places at either end of
the table.

CABINET ministers and their wives
follow. Hon. T. A. Crerar, Min-
ister of Mines and Resources, heads
the list followed by Justice Minister
Lapointe, Public Works Minister Car-
din, Finance Minister Dunning, Trade
Minister Euler, Secretary-of-State
Rinfret, Defence Minister MacKen-
zie, Pensions Minister Power, Revenue
Minister Ilsley, Fisheries Minister
Michaud, Labor Minister Rogers,
Transport Minister Howe, Agriculture
Minister Gardiner, Postmaster-Gen-
eral McLarty and J. A. MacKinnon,
minister without portfolio.

The High Commissioner for the
United Kingdom and Lady Campbell
and the accredited representative in
Canada for the Union of South Africa
and Mrs. David de Waal Meyer are
next in order.

Sir Lyman P. Duff, chief justice of
Canada, comes next and is followed by
the retired chief justice of Canada,
former prime ministers of Canada,
privy councillors, speakers of the
Senate and House of Commons, pro-
vincial prime ministers and consuls-
general.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus,
who sailed early in February for a
trip to England and France, have re-
turned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Schmon of
St. Catharines, Ont., who are in Italy,
attended the coronation of His Hol-
iness Pope Pius XII in Rome.



MRS. J. LEO HALL, who is acting as
convener of the bridge to be held by
St. Joseph's College Alumnae at the
Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on the
afternoon of Saturday, April 15.

—Photograph by Sheriff.

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CONCERNING FOOD

But the Peacemakers Eat Meat . . .

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

a pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter and let them simmer. To this add one pint of oysters, and half a pint of scallops. Sauté until the edges of the oysters begin to curl, add salt, pepper, and a dessertspoonful of flour, and combine all this with the hot milk, stirring hard to stop the flour going lumpy. Serve with crackers, which are supposed to be the right thing to eat with oysters.

Beef With Rice

THE next time you are wondering what to do with that piece of cold beef which the family have definitely said they don't want to see cold again, try doing it up with rice.

4 tablespoonfuls of rice
Cold cooked beef

2 tablespoonfuls of butter
1 small onion, or a slice of a large one
3 small tomatoes
1 tablespoonful of flour
1 cupful of stock, gravy or canned consommé
Pepper, salt, cayenne.

Boil the rice first and put it to keep warm and dry in the oven. Slice the onion and the tomatoes and fry them in the butter until the onion is brown. Stir in the flour and add the stock, slowly. Let this cook for two or three minutes and then season with salt and pepper and cayenne. Cut the beef into thin slices and lay them in this sauce and heat gently without bringing it to the boiling point. Put the rice in the centre of the dish, lay the meat around it and pour on the gravy, and serve.

ACROSS THE POND

BY MARY GOLDIE

THE British Industries Fair at which there are always many Canadian exhibitors, was this year a greater success than ever before. The upward trend of trade and the hopes of peace (cruelly shattered overnight) had much to do with it. But the visits of members of the Royal family and other notable people were also responsible. The King, during his tour of the Fair, paid special attention to the Canadian exhibits and showed much interest in them all. The Queen also visited the Fair and was escorted around the Canadian section by Mr. Vincent Massey, Mr. L. P. Avery and Mr. J. H. English. At the Newfoundland stand she was received by Mr.

D. James Davies. Queen Mary also paid a visit, as did Mrs. Chamberlain, who, accompanied by Mr. Frederic Hudd, Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, was particularly interested in the washing machines and ironers. Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary of State for the Dominions, purchased two pairs of Canadian rubber fishing boots. Other visitors were the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture.

MISS DORIS GILLESPIE of Toronto, who has been in London for some time, has returned to Canada. Miss Gillespie came to London after

having won the Governor-General's medal for art in Toronto. For some time she attended art school here and specialized in portraits and landscapes. During the latter part of her stay, she was also engaged in photography work, for which there is much scope in London.

One of the leading agencies for this sort of work, which supplies photographers' models and mannequins for the many fashion shows which take place in London, is owned and managed by Graham Grant, formerly of Montreal. His office is a busy one and his secretary has more than her share of work in making appointments.

Leo H. Timmins of Montreal, has arrived in London to continue negotiations with English interests with a view to the establishment of a plant in England.

Miss Rohanna Seigal of Toronto, who has been in London, is another young Canadian to sail for home recently. I believe she came to England with a view to doing film work and made several pictures with Fox Film. Apart from this work she was doing some journalism and was commissioned to do several articles for one of the leading London papers. One of these articles was about Mr. R. B. Bennett's new home in this country and she paid a visit to him there to get material.

APROPOS of Mr. Bennett's new country home, I have heard a very interesting thing about it. Foreigners are pouring into England at the present time to such an extent that one hears many languages in the course of a single day. Only once before have so many come to England and that was during the French Revolution and I believe that at that time at Juniper Hall, now owned by Mr. Bennett, many of these French refugees met and lived. Madame de Stael, and the Marquis de Talleyrand were frequent visitors to the house. It is related that while at Juniper Hall the Marquis de Talleyrand divided his affections between Madame de Stael, ever-present and far from beautiful, and Madame Recamier, absent and extremely beautiful. One day Madame de Stael asked him: "If Madame Recamier and I were clinging with you to a raft in the sea which could not hold both of us, whom would you let go?" Talleyrand replied: "Madame de Stael, you know everything. Doubtless you also know how to swim."

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Sweetbreads and Cheese

OF COURSE you know about soaking sweetbreads first in cold water for an hour, cooking them gently in salted water for twenty minutes and then plunging them into cold water where you leave them until you want to use them. Cut the soaked sweetbreads into reasonably sized pieces for frying and sauté them in butter for five minutes. Put rounds of buttered toast in a baking dish, cover the pieces of toast with grated cheese, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and put the sweetbreads on top. Pour over two or three tablespoonfuls of cream, cover, and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

Chicken Soufflé

THIS gives one a good way to finish off the very last little pieces of the bird and makes a good luncheon dish.

1 Cold Chicken
2 slices of bacon
3 eggs
Pepper, salt and parsley
1 cup of breadcrumbs
6 tablespoonfuls of thick white sauce.

Put the chicken, the bacon, and the parsley through the mincer twice. Beat the yolks of the three eggs, mix with the white sauce, and add the minced meat and parsley, with pepper and salt. Line a buttered baking dish with breadcrumbs. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and cut them into the chicken mixture, pour in the buttered baking dish, and bake, or even poach, for about twenty-five minutes, increasing the heat of the oven after the first ten minutes. Try this with a green salad, coffee and rolls, and you'll have a darned good lunch.

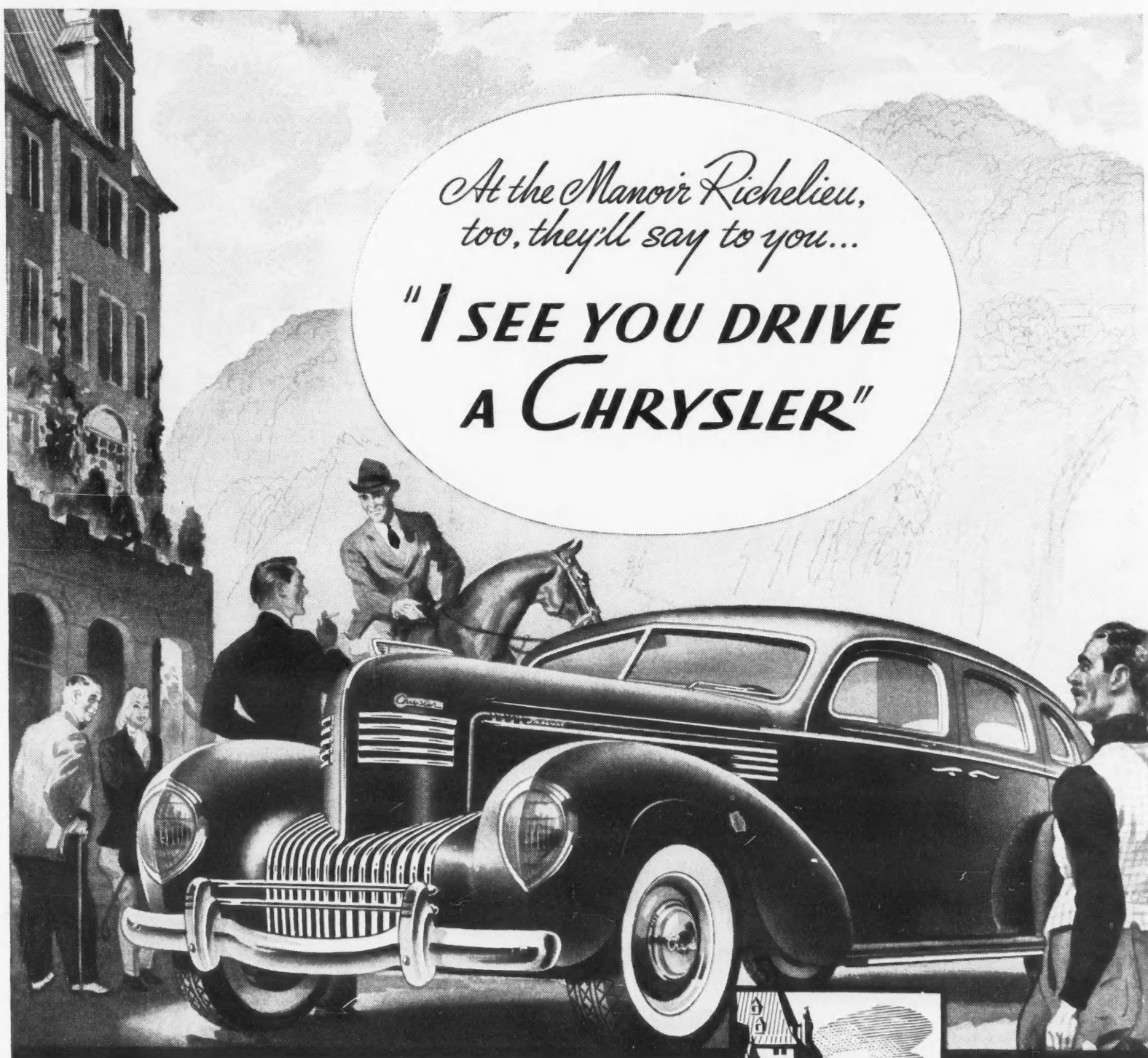
I don't know just where the dictators stand on fish, but we still hear rumors about brain food.

Scallop and Oyster Stew

HEAT a quart of milk in the double boiler almost to the boiling point. Chop up two stalks of celery, one slice of onion finely and put them in



MISS MARGUERITE SEALEY of Toronto, aboard the Canadian National liner, "Lady Rodney," at Boston as she sailed on a voyage to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.



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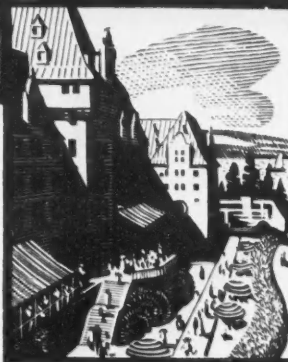
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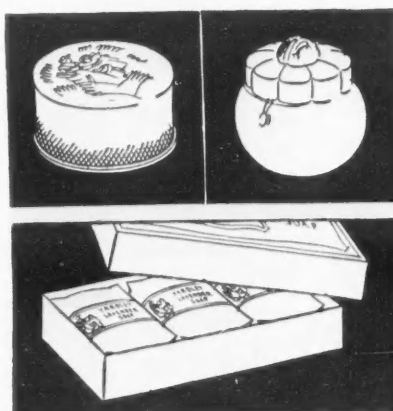


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THE LONDON LETTER

How a Metropolis Arranges Its Government

BY P.O'D.

JUST fifty years ago the London County Council held its first session—ten days before any other county council in the country. The L.C.C. is thus, not only the greatest of the county councils, but also the first. And rather an interesting story hangs on that start of ten days.

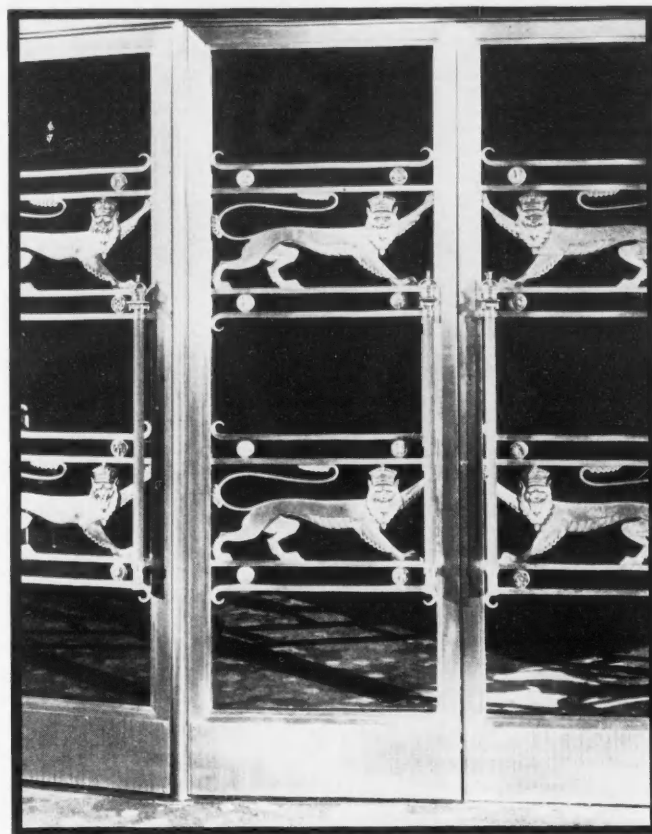
The members of the new Council had been elected in January, and were preparing to meet on April 1, 1889—rather a comic date for so important an inauguration, but the one appointed for all the newly formed councils. The L.C.C. were on that day to take over from the Metropolitan Board of Works, which had up to then been the central authority of London, but whose career of administration was drawing to a close under very dark clouds of scandal. In fact, a Royal Commission had been appointed to look into some of its activities.

The men at the head of the Metropolitan Board must certainly have been a tough and determined lot, for on March 15th they decided to accept a huge tender for the construction of the Blackwall Tunnel, in spite of the insistence of Lord Rosebery, the Chairman of the new Council, that so important a matter should be left to the incoming body. The contract was to be sealed at the next weekly meeting on March 22nd.

But Lord Rosebery and his friends were pretty quick workers, too, and they had the first meeting of the new L.C.C. shoved forward ten days to March 21st, and so nipped in between the naughty members of the old Metropolitan Board and the golden wicket where—well, whatever was to be handed out, was to be handed out. Thus the M.B. passed abruptly out of existence, decidedly unhonored, and not very much wept or sung—except perhaps by the gentlemen who had been shouldered away from the afore-said wicket.

In this hurried and not especially dignified fashion, began for London fifty years of honest and, on the whole, highly efficient administration. The L.C.C. has done excellent work in housing, in sanitation, in education, in every department of municipal service that it controls. And this work has grown to proportions so colossal that the Council now has the spending of nearly £50,000,000 a year.

But, in spite of all these immense activities and benefits conferred, the L.C.C. has never been popular. Possibly these really efficient administrations never are. As Oscar Wilde said of Bernard Shaw, it has no enemies, but its friends don't like it. But perhaps Londoners will like it a little better, now that it has celebrated its Jubilee. Such anniversaries soften the heart.



NICKEL-SILVER GATES will open into the United Kingdom Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. They were fashioned by British craftsmen from metals mined in Canada. The door handles are crowned with gold set on nickel-silver cushions. The British lions are cast in bronze and supporting the lions are rosettes bearing the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Complicated Set Up

ALL this time, the reader—unfamiliar perhaps with the complexities and peculiar relationships of London's various systems of administration—may be wondering where the Lord Mayor comes into the picture. What's the sense of fussing about a fiftieth birthday, the reader may ask, when you have a chief magistrate whose office goes back into the Middle Ages? And what do you mean by unpopularity, when about a million or so of Londoners are said to turn out every year to watch and cheer the Lord Mayor's Show?

The answer is that the Lord Mayor doesn't come into the picture at all—that he has nothing whatever to do with the London County Council. I hope the reader who does know his London will bear with me if I devote a little space to explaining the matter, for it is amazing how many visitors to London seem to be confused by it. Small blame to them! One can live in London a long time and still be none too clear about the boundaries and ramifications and overlappings of the various authorities.

The initial difficulty is that there are no less than three Londons. There is, to begin with, the ancient City of London, with its tiny area and its absurdly small resident population—hardly more than 10,000! And yet this is the domain of His Augustness, the Lord Mayor, with his Mansion House and his golden coach, his Guildhall banquets, his annual Show, his immense revenues, and all the gorgeous ceremony and setting of his ancient office.

Outside that comes the County of London, with a population of about 4,500,000, and no less than 28 boroughs, each with its separate mayor and borough council. It is over this huge area and population that the L.C.C. is the ruling body and the central authority.

Beyond all this there is still a further ring, taken roughly on a radius of about fifteen miles from Charing Cross, and stretching away into Essex and Kent, Hertford, Middlesex and Surrey. That is the Greater London one hears and talks about, but it is not an administrative area at all—except in the matter of police—being simply a covering label for all the various cities and districts that make up London. On it, however, is based London's claim to be the largest city in the world—also the world's easiest target, alas!

The New Broom

ONE of the chief reasons for the coldness and detachment with which even the approving Londoner is apt to regard the activities of his County Council—I feel that I may as well go ahead and make this London Letter really a letter about London—is the very one-sided competition in popularity between the Council and the Corporation, of which the Lord Mayor is the head. The poor Council doesn't stand a chance at all. It is like a hardware merchant trying to compete with a film-star.

As Lord Rosebery complained at the conclusion of his first period of office, "there has been a dead set against us by the public and the majority of the Press. They compare our seven months of stormy existence with the seven centuries of the Corporation."

And the existence of the County Council has gone on being stormy. To begin with, the L.C.C., as a new body taking on new and untested powers and responsibilities, soon found itself locking horns with all sorts of vested interests. You can imagine the privileges and customs and also the abuses that had become generally accepted! A lot of that had to be swept away, and the L.C.C. was the new broom—never a very popular role. Another difficulty is that during the whole of its fifty years of life

the L.C.C. has been more or less at odds with the Government. Nearly always the majority of its members have belonged politically to the Opposition. And so, when the L.C.C. has asked for anything, the Government has been generally in the mood to refuse it. Only lately we have had the fierce battle over the rebuilding of Waterloo Bridge—the last of a long series of battles, most of which were decided against the L.C.C., though in this particular case the Council went ahead on its own, and left the Government to assist or not, as it pleased.

Chief among the large ambitions which Lord Rosebery held out to the earnest gaze of the first L.C.C. was the unification of the Metropolis in every respect. He wanted London to be really one great city, and the first and most important step was to persuade the City Corporation to come in with them. But even Lord Rosebery admitted that it would probably be a pretty tough job to get the Lord Mayor and his merry, merry men to agree—or, as he put it in his rather grandiloquent way, "to mingle the pomp and splendor of the City with the simple democracy of our body, and to sew the purple of the City and the linen of the County together."

The Government of the day showed no desire to take a hand in the business. There the matter has rested—and is likely to go on resting till the end of time. The Lord Mayor has no intention whatever of sharing his Shows and his banquets with any rival authority—especially an outfit with so poor an idea of entertainment as the L.C.C. has generally displayed.

One reception a year to the heads of local government bodies in London! And even these receptions have more than once been strictly temperance affairs when the Chairman of the L.C.C. has been a tee-totaler! Not exactly the sort of convivial record to tempt a Lord Mayor with his barons of beef his barrels of booze and all the grand old feudal feeding that goes on under the smoky rafters of his ancient Guildhall. Gadzoos, no! A murrain on the niggardly knaves!

Triumph Over Trouble

ANOTHER thing that Lord Rosebery coveted for the new L.C.C. was the control of its own police force. But the Government refused to give it, and has gone on refusing—though this is a privilege which the City Corporation has always possessed. The pampered mediaeval pups!

Neither does the L.C.C. control its water supplies. These come under the Metropolitan Water Board, and the only share the L.C.C. has in it is the right to a certain number of seats on the Board. In the same spirit successive Governments have put endless difficulties in the way of the County Council's other plans—its tramways, its electricity schemes, its housing and traffic proposals.

In spite of all these troubles and hardships—some of its own making—the L.C.C. has gone on and done great work for London. It has a record to be proud of. It can also be very proud of the distinguished men and women it has always been able to count among its most devoted members.

This is a reminder that three of the original members of fifty years ago still survive. They are Mrs. Fisher Unwin, Lord Dickinson, and that unconquerable person John Burns. Mrs. Unwin was one of three ladies elected to that first Council, but there was such an outcry against women engaging in the work, that their election was challenged in the courts and annulled. It was eighteen years before it was made legal for a woman to sit as a member of the Council. But a woman, Mrs. E. M. Lowe, is today the Chairman of the L.C.C.! And very admirably does she discharge her important duties. Thus do times change.

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You can wear anything on your lapel this season, from a bird cage to a bunch of spinach—but if you're sleek, tailored type that stands nonsense, follow your star with a lapel watch that looks like a jewel and keeps time like a soldier. No bigger than a dime, most of them—designed by Paris on lovely, clean-cut curves in stainless steel with shining, convex crystals. As good as they look, too, with 15 jewel Swiss movements. C. style, \$18.50. Fob style, \$25.00 and \$27.50. Seven Seas Gift Shop, Eaton's Second Floor.



Imported Pairs

Right now, Eaton's shoe department is ready to wait on you hand and foot with shoes and handbags to match. They're proud "Peacocks"—the shoes high-arched and elegant to the tips of their suave toes—the handbags well bred in the same fine leathers. Here we show you a Peacock ensemble in bright black patent, lightly manipulated to look like fishnet—the shoes open-toed and open-heeled—the handbag showing sunburst under the patent, to be in harmony with the stockings you're going to wear. Shoes, \$10.75. Bag, \$7.50. Others in black and colour, bags \$6.00 and \$7.50. Shoes, \$10.75 and \$11.50. Eaton's Second Floor.



Knee High

Now that you're going to be a little girl again, swing it for all you're worth with a pleated skirt, short enough to show the entrancing curve behind your knee. Our new Sun-ray pleats are designed to make the best of a girl, giving her a fling without adding to the slim curve of her hips. They come in black or navy tricot, a corded rayon with lots of body to it, at \$4.98. In gypsy stripes, or tiny shepherdess checks at \$2.98 to \$7.95. And if you're a pleat fan and want to wear them night and day, we have the black tricot skirt in dinner length, at \$3.95 and \$9.95. Eaton's Fourth Floor.



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If she's the only girl in the world with a birthday this month—or an important engagement to meet you at the altar—celebrate the shining hour by a gift of diamonds from Eaton's Jewel Shop. She'll adore a marquise ring with a big, beautiful stone starred with six smaller diamonds and set in platinum, \$485.00—or a charming square set cluster with one impressive diamond framed in 16 smaller diamonds and set in 18 kt. white gold, \$300.00. If the object is matrimony, choose our new curved wedding ring—shaped to frame the jewels in her engagement ring. Of platinum with 11 diamonds, \$50.00. Eaton's Main Floor.



Salad Days

You have birds on your hat—flowers in your button hole—but what about a few spring trimmings for your little insides? A dish of fresh green peas, maybe—a crisp endive salad—a lush, strawberry shortcake? Out of season? Not a bit of it—and you'll find the makings, fresh as if they were growing, on our newly landscaped Fifth Floor—all green and white—with the most tempting fruits and greenery in dewy, sprinkled rows. We have everything from potatoes to pineapples—from carrots to calavos, to give your lagging appetite a lift. Eaton's Fifth Floor.

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